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## Milosevic Agrees to Talks With Kosovars

He Tells Russia Leader Troops Will Remain in The Restive Province

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, agreed after meeting with President Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday to resume negotiations with the moderate political leader of the Kosovo Albanians, Ibrahim Rugova, but said he would not pull back troops from the restive province nor negotiate with militant separatists there.

The day after NATO military planes staged a warning exercise over northern Albania aimed at ending Serbia's military crackdown in Kosovo, Mr. Milosevic met with Mr. Yeltsin and his defense and foreign ministers at the Kremlin.

Russia, trying to forestall the use of force against Serbian units, said the meeting had nudged Mr. Milosevic toward negotiations. Mr. Milosevic denied that he had come to Russia to stave off a NATO attack.

"I think in principle we reached agreement," Mr. Yeltsin said. "The most important thing is that Milosevic agreed to sit at the negotiating table with the Kosovo Albanians."

The Kremlin said Mr. Yeltsin spoke by telephone after the meeting with President Bill Clinton. It was their second conversation in 24 hours.

It was not clear after the meeting, however, whether concrete negotiations between Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Rugova will follow. Mr. Rugova, leader of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority, has been losing his authority to the militant rebels of the Kosovo Liberation Army as Serbia has waged an intensifying assault against the guerrillas.

The U.S. mediator, Richard Holbrooke, had brought Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Rugova together for talks, but they met only once, on May 22, and further negotiations were recently called off by Mr. Rugova in response to the escalating violence.

In the last few weeks, thousands of Kosovo's ethnic Albanians have fled

See KOSOVO, Page 6



## Tycoon Leads Cattle Drive to North Korea

Chung Ju Yung, the founder of Hyundai Group and one of the richest men in South Korea, petting one of the 500 head of cattle he took into North Korea from the southern town of Imjingak on Tuesday. Mr. Chung was born in what is now North Korea and hopes to alleviate the famine there. Page 4.

## North Korea Missile Disclosure

Blunt Vow to Export More Appears to Be Aimed at U.S.

By Kevin Sullivan  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — North Korea declared Tuesday that it would continue to develop, test and export ballistic missiles, officially acknowledging for the first time a clandestine weapons trade that analysts say has helped build arsenals in Iran, Iraq and Syria.

The admission has added new urgency to tensions in Asia following nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, which has also reportedly purchased some North Korea missiles based on Soviet-inspired designs.

The blunt disclosure of the missile program appears aimed directly at the United States, which has imposed a near-total economic embargo on North Korea. Pyongyang has been trying for years to persuade Washington to lift the embargo, which is strangling North Korea at a time when its economy is in desperate need of outside assistance.

But many U.S. officials have pointed to North Korean missile sales to the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, and others as evidence that Stalinist Pyongyang remains a threat to global security. The Clinton administration has repeatedly pressed North Korea to cease its missile exports — which, until Tuesday, the North denied making.

"We will continue developing, testing and deploying missiles," said the official North Korean press agency, KCNA, monitored in Tokyo.

"If the United States really wants to prevent our missile export, it should lift the economic embargo as early as possible and make a compensation for the losses to be caused by discontinued missile export."

"Our missile export is aimed at obtaining foreign money, which we need at present, the agency said.

It was unclear whether North Korean officials had timed their statements to take advantage of concerns over the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. North Korea, facing desperate food shortages and an economy that has been in a spiral of decline for eight years, is widely seen as a shrewd manipulator that is capable of turning tensions on the Indian Subcontinent into an opportunity for itself.

Pyongyang may also be attempting to build on any momentum created during the recent visit of the South Korean president, Kim Dae Jung, to the United States. Mr. Kim, who favors more engagement with North Korea, suggested to President Bill Clinton and members of Congress that sanctions could possibly be lifted gradually, in

See KOREA, Page 4

## Asian Worries Deepen

'Depression' Feared by Aide Of World Bank

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — East Asia could plunge into a "very long-lasting" depression if urgent steps are not taken to reinvigorate the hardest-hit economies and rekindle growth in Japan to stabilize the yen, a World Bank official said Tuesday.

The official, Jean-Michel Severino, the bank's vice president for East Asia and the Pacific, said that "major countries of the world" should hold talks with nations in the region.

The talks, he said, should focus on a new financial aid program to fight rising unemployment and social unrest from disrupting or delaying the economic reforms laying the basis for sustainable recovery.

He said at a business conference here that with growth in all East Asian countries slowing sharply, and several facing economic contraction of up to 15 percent in 1998, "We are talking about a major recession and probably a depression in this part of the world. This depression may be very long-lasting if one does not manage it very, very carefully."

Mr. Severino said the World Bank was convinced there was "no alternative to more expansionary micro-policies right now," including bigger budget deficits and lower interest rates, so that governments could cushion the impact of unemployment that was "exploding everywhere in the region."

Mr. Severino's prognosis appeared to be significantly at odds with the austerity measures of the bank's sister organization, the International Monetary Fund, which has been responsible for dictating the often painful conditions on which emergency loans worth more than \$100 billion have been provided to Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea.

Mr. Severino also said that a dynamic Japanese economy was "absolutely critical" in reviving regional growth. Japan is East Asia's largest source of aid, trade and investment. But its economy recently slipped into recession and there are doubts in financial markets that the government's stimulus package will work.

A sharp decline in the value of the yen recently threatens to deepen East Asia's economic troubles.

"Without an engine of growth in the region," Mr. Severino said, "the region cannot make it."

The official made his remarks at a conference, organized by the International Herald Tribune, on East Asia's financial and economic turmoil. Open-

See ASIA, Page 17

## Crisis Is Testing China's Resolve

Beijing Defends Its Currency

By Mark Landler  
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — The Chinese finance minister on Tuesday issued the strongest warning yet that the Asian crisis could destabilize the yuan, as the country's central bank intervened to support the currency.

China has steadfastly refused to devalue the yuan, which is also called the renminbi, despite the tide of devaluations that swept through Asia in the autumn. But there were new signs Tuesday that the persistent weakness in the Japanese yen was testing Beijing's resolve.

The finance minister, Xiang Huacheng, said in an article published Tuesday in the People's Daily that China's struggle to meet its economic growth target could put pressure on the currency. Later in the day, Beijing reiterated its plea that the Japanese government show the "courage and wisdom" to halt the slide of the yen, and emphasized that the yuan would "continue to be stable."

Those statements were the latest in a chorus of complaints by Chinese officials about the yen. Such talk has kindled fears throughout Asia that Beijing could be laying the groundwork for a devaluation of its own.

"When so many Chinese officials come out, they mean business," said Guonan Ma, the co-head of economic research at Salomon Smith Barney in Hong Kong. "If the yen continues to fall, they will reach a breaking point."

A devaluation of the yuan has become something of a doomsday scenario here because analysts said it would almost certainly kick off a second wave of devaluations around the region — leaving Asian currencies in tatters and regional economies in an even more precarious state.

"An ill-considered devaluation could start another round of instability," said Miron Mushkat, director of strategy at Indocam Asia Asset Management in Hong Kong. "China's devaluation would push us back to square one."

A key difference between China and other Asian countries is that it cannot be stampeded into a devaluation

See CHINA, Page 17

## Hashimoto Plays Down Crisis

Japan is in crisis, according to financial and political leaders around the world, but there are few signs that Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is working feverishly on a rescue plan. Rather, on the campaign trail, he has been playing down the economic mess. Page 4.

President Bill Clinton's economic advisers, weary of jawboning their Japanese counterparts, say the United States has very little leverage over Tokyo. Page 13.

Asian leaders called on Japan to stabilize its currency and economy, warning that Asia could slide into depression if Tokyo did not act. Page 17.

The Dollar			
New York	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.7988	1.8105	
Yen	143.275	146.15	
FF	6.0325	6.071	
Pound	1.6515	1.635	
The Dow			
	Tuesday close	percent change	
	+ 37.26	8,665.29	+ 0.43%
S&P 500			
	Tuesday close	percent change	
	+ 9.86	1,086.87	+ 0.92%

## Soccer Violence Abates, but for How Long?

By Christopher Clarey  
International Herald Tribune

MARSEILLE — There were no more beer bottles and cans hissing menacingly through the air outside the Stade Velodrome on Tuesday, no more tear gas floating into innocent tourists' eyes along La Canebiere, no more clashes between England fans, Tunisia fans and thrill-seeking Marseille teenagers on the Prado Beach.

After 48 hours of bootlegging and vandalism that resulted in 88 arrests and scores of injuries, relative calm returned to France's second-largest city.

Two English fans have received three-month prison sentences and another a two-month sentence for attacking a law officer. At the con-

clusion of their terms, all three will be banned from entering French territory for one year.

Also on Tuesday, the French Interior Ministry deported five Britons and one Tunisian for their roles in the riots. Sixteen more people were to appear before a Marseille tribunal late Tuesday and at least 20 more, including 12 minors, were to be judged later.

The question now is whether the violence is over or simply in remission.

England will play at least two more games in this World Cup — in Toulouse on Monday and in Lens on June 26 — and its fans, both the peaceful majority and bellicose minority, have every intention of watching their favorite team in person.

What can Toulouse and Lens learn from Marseille's long and unpleasant weekend?

Dominique Baudis, the mayor of Toulouse, already has postponed the city's annual *Fete de la Musique*, a street party with itinerant bands scheduled for June 21, the night before the England-Romania game.

"I have no intention of exposing thousands of young people to this sort of danger," Baudis said. "I don't want to see the squares of Toulouse turned into battlegrounds."

From Thursday through Monday, bars and restaurants in Toulouse will close at 11 P.M. The city's two giant video screens, where fans without tickets watched the first two matches in Toulouse in peace, will be shut down for the England match to avoid the sort of altercations that occurred at the Prado Beach during the

See SOCCER, Page 21

## For U.S. Team, a Tough Lesson From Germany

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Let's go over this. The operative spin-doctor theory was that if the United States had to play Germany in the World Cup, it might as well be in the very first game before the old champs sorted out their geriatric cases and their physiotherapy cases.

So much for the theory. In fact, it took only a few seconds to separate the *Macnair* from the *Jungen*.

That was how long it took for Jens Jeremies to get within striking distance of the much smaller Claudio Reyna.

In the opening minutes, Reyna, the American playmaker, who earns his living in the Bundesliga and learned years

ago about German work habits, had expected somebody to mark him, and Jeremies zeroed in on him like a smart missile. Jeremies delivered a ringing whack in Reyna's kidney area, and for the rest of the night, the bigger Germans went about stealing the Americans' lunch, pushing them around, outjumping them, outshooting them.

It was so much worse than the 2-0 score that I find myself at a loss trying to quantify this for fans back home.

There is something instructive about watching a one-sided game like this, because it raised the appreciation of just how good soccer players can be. The Germans controlled nearly every ball in the air, did something positive with their headers, won nearly every contested tackle, and passed crisply. Berti Vogts, the German coach, said they lost "discipline" in the second half. What else is he going to say?

Poor America. It waited four years to get back in the World Cup, to show that the wink-wink rapid naturalization processes and the suburban orange-cone leagues and the training ground of Major League Soccer were producing a new race of lads who can play this game.

Did any Yanks have a good night? Well, Frank Sinatra sounded great in the recording of "New York, New York."



American soccer fans in Paris encouraging the team before the first-round match against Germany began.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....10.00 FF	Lebanon.....LL 3,000
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Ivory Coast.....1,250 CFA	Tunisia.....10.00 Dh
Jordan.....1,250 JD	U.A.E.....10.00 Dh
Kuwait.....700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)...\$120



See OUP!, Page 21

## U.S. Court Frees British Au Pair

Reduced Sentence of Manslaughter Upheld in Infant's Death

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — The British au pair Louise Woodward was free Tuesday to return to England after a court ruled that a trial judge was correct in setting aside her murder conviction and replacing it with one of manslaughter.

"The sentence imposed by the judge is lawful," the court said in a 4 to 3 ruling, after both prosecution and defense attorneys had appealed the case.

"The conviction of manslaughter together with the sentence imposed, shall stand," said the Supreme Judicial Court, the highest in the state of Massachusetts.

The ruling upholds a Nov. 10 decision by Judge Hiller Zobel to reduce Miss Woodward's murder conviction to involuntary manslaughter, and set her free after sentencing her to the 279 days she had already served in jail.

Miss Woodward's mother, Sue, described the decision as "absolutely fantastic."

A statement from Miss Woodward's attorneys

said she was grateful to her supporters and would return home after "appropriate arrangements are made."

There was no immediate comment from the prosecution.

Miss Woodward, now 20, was convicted of second-degree murder on Oct. 30 for the death of 8-month-old Matthew Eappen.

She was sentenced to life in prison in a jury trial that had Britons railing against the U.S. justice system.

Miss Woodward's former attorney, Elaine Whitfield Sharp, said the decision, while sparing Miss Woodward prison time, was not a complete victory because it failed to clear the au pair's name. She said she was disappointed the court did not acquit her, but added: "I'm happy for her that she goes home."

Matthew's parents, Sunil and Deborah Eappen, meanwhile, filed a wrongful death suit in federal

See NANNY, Page 6

## AGENDA

### China Opposes Establishing War-Crimes Court

China cut a profile of defiance on Tuesday by declaring its opposition to any global war-crimes court that might look into "countries' internal affairs," and it underscored the message by pressuring a UN-sponsored conference in Rome to cancel an awkward press appearance by a Chinese government critic.

Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Guangya, China's delegate to the negotiations to establish an international criminal court, outlined China's

restrictive approach to the power of the future court and the independence of its prosecutor. "The court should not become a tool of political struggles or a means of interfering in other countries' internal affairs," he said.

China is said to fear international inquiries into its policies in Tibet — a concern at this conference shared by other countries experiencing internal conflict, including Mexico, Russia, Indonesia, India, Israel and Algeria. Page 5.

PAGE TWO  
A Chinese Entrepreneur Rides the Net to Success

THE AMERICAS  
Gambling Invades the American Youth Scene

Books..... Page 7.  
Crossword..... Page 10.

Opinion..... Pages 8-9.  
Sports..... Pages 19-21.

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THE AMERICAS

# Gambling and Its Abuses Invade the Youth Culture

By Brett Pulley  
New York Times Service

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey** — Like a first kiss, getting the car keys for the first time or walking into a bar and buying a first drink, gambling has become a rite of passage for young people on their way to adulthood.

From New Jersey, up and down the Mississippi River and west to Nevada, with casinos in 26 states and lot-

teries in 38, youths who have watched their parents choose from a hefty menu of legalized gambling activities right in their back yards are going on dates, spending their prom nights and joining college classmates at the nearest casinos.

"It used to be that young people said, 'I'm 21, let's go have a drink,'" said Howard Shaffer, a professor of psychology at Harvard University. "Now they say, 'I'm 21,

let's go gamble.'" Along with this change in the American cultural scene, there is also a growing concern among experts on compulsive gambling about the number of youths who — confronted with state lotteries, the growth of family-oriented casinos and sometimes lax enforcement of wagering laws — gamble at an earlier and earlier age and gamble excessively.

They fear the proliferation

of youthful gambling will lead to more cases like that of a young Philadelphia man who became an addicted gambler as a teenager. For the young man, now 27, the "bottom" came after he had made two trips to prison for credit card fraud and writing false checks, had attempted suicide and robbed his family.

"By the time I was 17, my parents had put a lock on everything in the house — bedrooms, pantries, closets,"

said the man, Michael, who is in a treatment program for compulsive gamblers. Like other addicts in recovery programs, Michael was willing to be identified only by his first name. "If I could take 30 towels out of the linen closet I would sell them for \$10 to place a bet," he recalled.

A study conducted last year by Louisiana State University found that one in seven Louisiana teens ages 18 to 21 were problem gamblers, some of them pathological — youths with a chronic and progressive psychological disorder characterized by an emotional dependence on gambling and a loss of control over their gambling.

Mr. Shaffer recently conducted an analysis of nationwide studies of gambling addiction in which he found that the rate of problem gambling among adolescents was 9.4 percent, more than twice the 3.8 percent rate for adults. "Young people have been gambling since the beginning of time," he said. "But I think now, for the first time, young people are growing up having lived their entire lives in a social environment where gambling is promoted and socially accepted."

Children get their lessons in wagering all around them — from the sports trading cards that they buy hoping to find one with an instant and large monetary value to the chocolate chip cookie company that advertises during Saturday-morning cartoons, offering \$1,000 to the lucky child who buys a package with the chocolate chips missing.

Although children have been gambling for years, the fundamental principle of gambling — buying a chance to win more money — is indeed more prevalent in the lives of young people than it has ever been, some experts say.

The local governments that sponsor lotteries, as well as the casino industry and other businesses, do their part, whether intentional or not, to enhance gambling's appeal in the eyes of the young. Lottery scratch cards have bright, cartoonish graphics. Video poker machines resemble the video machines that a generation of children have grown up playing. Video arcades for children along the

Boardwalk in Atlantic City include reconditioned slot machines that work just like the real thing but offer prizes instead of money.

And the casino industry, by surrounding itself with amusement parks and attractions that appeal to the young, has given parents a reason to bring children along when they visit places like Atlantic City and Las Vegas — introducing adolescents to casinos and cultivating future gamblers.

"Market-savvy managers are grooming the next generation," said Marvin Roffman, a gambling analyst based in Philadelphia. "The kids go to the amusement park for the day, and when the family gets back to the hotel room, Dad is talking about how he did at the blackjack tables and Mom is talking about how she did at the slots. The kids are listening and it's making an impression on them."

With so many other things to worry about, like teenage pregnancy, drug abuse and drunken driving, many parents and educators say they have not yet focused on gambling as one of their major concerns.

"I know we have students, probably a large number of students, who gamble," conceded William Steele, the principal of Atlantic City High School. On the desk in his outer office there is a stack of pamphlets for students to read about compulsive gambling.

Although the school's student resource center lists counseling for problem gambling as one of the services it provides, Mr. Steele admitted that little had been done to encourage students to seek help for their gambling problems.

## In Philadelphia, War Against Misery

Urgent City and Federal Offensive Tries to Combat Crime and Blight

By Rene Sanchez  
and Devon Spurgeon  
Washington Post Service

**PHILADELPHIA** — Scores of police officers and federal agents, followed by a convoy of garbage trucks and graffiti cleaners, have invaded Philadelphia's most violent and bleak neighborhoods, and they vow not to leave until the entire area is safer and cleaner.

The combined local and federal sweep marked the start of one of the broadest and most sustained crackdowns against crime and urban blight undertaken in a large U.S. city in recent years, patterned after a zero-tolerance strategy developed most notably in New York several years ago.

Philadelphia officials, who have been criticized for failure to reverse crime statistics in the dramatic way New York and other cities have, said they turned to the large-scale crackdown out of desperation.

"We are determined to take this area back, block by block, for as long as it takes," said Ted Diehl, a coordinator from the city manager's office who was supervising the initial stage of the operation in one part of the targeted area. "Crime, drugs, abandoned houses — we're going after all of it."

Nothing else has turned around North Philadelphia's desolate Fairhill and Kensington neighborhoods, which last year had a murder rate four times higher than any other community in the city — whose overall tally, 411, dropped only 2 percent from the previous year.

Now, officials here said, for at least the next 18 months police officers and an army of city workers will occupy the area almost around the clock trying to break up gangs, stop drug dealing and restore some measure of hope to residents, many of whom live in stark poverty.

Philadelphia officials said the initiative, called Operation Sunrise, will be the largest anti-crime effort here since the city's disastrous attempt in 1985 to remove the radical group MOVE from a poor neighborhood.

The area has more than 70,000 residents. It is one of the most densely populated and economically depressed parts of the city.

Police leaders have been working with community leaders here for more than six months to develop the plan, seeking to enlist residents' support.

Other cities have waged similar campaigns in recent years by putting swarms of police officers in some of their most dangerous, decaying neighborhoods for a few days and making many arrests.

Law enforcement officials in Washington have set up roadblocks and sometimes put floodlights in the streets to improve safety in areas overwhelmed by drug dealing and gunfire.

But the Philadelphia effort was proclaimed as the beginning of a long-term presence. City officials said attacking the neighborhood problems from every angle and all at once — from boarding up vacant houses to towing abandoned cars, chasing away prostitutes and removing trash and graffiti — holds great promise.

Many residents said they are overjoyed to see the initiative and said it was overdue. For too long, they said, police officers who patrol their streets have appeared to be overwhelmed.

"I love it with the cops around — I saw 15 this morning," said Melanie Joseph, 27, an unemployed mother of three who has lived in the area for four years. "But I think it's going to take them a few years to get this place cleaned up."

Other residents, however, expressed doubts. Some said that without more jobs and better schools in the area, the odds of success were remote.

"I hope it works, but I fear that as soon as they slow down or stop this, all the problems will just reappear," said Jim Wilson, who has lived in the area for five years.

The area, a few miles north of Philadelphia's gleaming Center City, has been dying for years. To some residents, it's known as the "Badlands."

Factories are sealed or have been razed into empty lots that are now filled with garbage.

Many of the narrow streets are lined with crumbling, empty old rowhouses that often serve as drug dens.

Four of every 10 residents in the area live below the poverty line.

The neighborhoods are a mix of Hispanic immigrants, who arrived in large numbers over the last decade, and poor blacks and whites who have been struggling for better lives for a generation.

The size of the city's task in attempting to revitalize the downtrodden area has become evident. Even as it rolled out garbage trucks, housing inspectors and more police officers to cheer on a few blocks here in the morning, there were still more ominous signs on other streets nearby, where curbside drug dealing was flourishing well into the afternoon.

"When I was a kid here, I used to play in the streets," said Gene O'Connell, 40, unemployed. "Now you would never even think of sending your kids outside alone. Unless they are willing to go to full-scale war here, it's going to be another joke."

As part of the effort, local officials will work with federal agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Customs.

Philadelphia officials refused to disclose the full cost, which will be funded partly by federal grants, or to say exactly how many of its police officers and city workers will take part.

## In Alabama Race, Republicans' Rhetoric Degenerates

By Terry M. Neal  
Washington Post Service

**BIRMINGHAM, Alabama** — The contest to determine who will represent the Republican Party in the governor's race this year in Alabama has degenerated into a rancorous intercaste battle, with the sort of exchanges rarely seen even in partisan general elections.

Antagonism between the two candidates — Governor Fob James Jr. and Winton Blount — has been building for years. It peaked this month when Mr. Blount called on Alabamians to elect a governor who would not "continually embarrass us." Mr. James, himself no svelte figure, responded by suggesting that Mr. Blount was fat. Sticking to that theme, Mr. James's wife, Bobbie, called Mr. Blount a "big, fat sissy."

The exchange drew snickers from political observers around the United States. But for Mr. James, the election is no laughing matter. At a time when governors of both parties are enjoying great popularity, Mr. James faces the possibility of being booted from office by a fellow Republican.

Other Republican governors, such as George W. Bush of Texas and Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, are expected to cruise to reelection, but Mr. James could manage only 48 percent of the vote in the five-way Republican

primary June 2. He will face Mr. Blount, a moderate businessman, in the state's Republican runoff June 30. Some Republicans fear that while the two candidates spend money attacking each other, the Democratic challenger, Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman, will benefit.

Generally speaking, Mr. James, a staunch supporter of school prayer, is viewed as the candidate of choice for social conservatives, while Mr. Blount draws his base of support from economic conservatives.

Mr. James has accused Mr. Blount of insulting Christians for not supporting his positions on school prayer and has criticized him for refusing to rule out tax increases. Mr. Blount has accused Mr. James of ignoring economic development and the state's business interests.

The battle has been cast as a case study for the larger, national issues facing the Republican Party, where social conservatives and the more moderate, economic wing of the party are fighting for dominance.

In the last few years, Mr. James has made issues such as school prayer and the teaching of creation key planks in his agenda. Since he was elected in 1994, he has supported abortion restrictions and has signed an executive order banning same-sex marriages. He put prisoners back on chain gangs but disbanded

them a year later. Mr. James, who served one term as a Democratic governor in the late 1970s, switched parties in the early 1990s.

Mr. James may be among the most controversial governors in the country, but he has emerged as a hero of the religious right. One of his campaign consultants is Ralph Reed, former executive director of the Christian Coalition. Many well-known social conservatives — including the Reverend Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, Phyllis Schlafly and James Dobson — are pushing for his election.

In a letter of support, Mr. Falwell wrote of Mr. James that "virtually alone among the nation's governors, he has stood up and vowed that he will no longer allow liberal judges to deny school children the right to pray."

Mr. Blount, who received 41 percent of the vote in the primary, said the combination of Mr. James's style and record has turned off many Alabamians. Mr. Blount cited Mr. James's assertion that the Bill of Rights does not apply to Alabama and Mr. James's announcement that he would call out the National Guard to defend a county circuit judge's right to display the Ten Commandments in the courtroom.

Last year, Mr. James volunteered to lead prayers at any school that wanted him to after a U.S. district judge ruled that a state law sanctioning student-initiated prayer was unconstitutional. Schools in De Kalb County in

the northern part of the state openly defied the judge's ruling, with Mr. James's endorsement.

The governor's statements and actions, Mr. Blount and his supporters say, have perpetuated the state's image as a backwater populated by uneducated simpletons and rednecks.

"He's hurt our image," Mr. Blount said in an interview. "This is a nation of laws. No one is above the law, and I would never encourage anyone to violate the law."

Mr. Blount, the son of Winton (Red) Blount, President Richard Nixon's postmaster general and a prominent patron of the arts, says that he has not forsaken Christian conservatives. In a news conference Thursday, he said his first act as governor — after signing the oath of office — would be to ask the attorney general to issue clear guidelines, based on Supreme Court decisions, about what types of religious expression are allowed in schools. He also would sign an executive order obligating the state to pay legal costs associated with school prayer-related lawsuits.

Nonetheless, many Christian conservatives say Mr. James is their man. Joe Thomas, 65, of Birmingham, said he supports the governor "because he's a fine Christian gentleman."

"And I think it's time we start praying," Mr. Thomas added. "And we're going to be in trouble if we don't start with the kids."

### Away From Politics

• The Ku Klux Klan has received permission to march next weekend in Jasper, Texas, a town rocked by the suspected hate-crime killing of a black man who was dragged to his death behind a pickup. Sheriff Billy Rowles confirmed that a parade permit had been granted to two factions of the white supremacist group, one day after a vigil was held to remember the victim, James Byrd Jr., and pray for unity. (AP)

• Four deaf patients who were denied sign language interpreters won a \$700,000 settlement from the Jersey City Medical center in the state of New Jersey, which promised to have interpreters available in the future. (AP)

• CBS News has hired the chief investigator into the July 1996 explosion of TWA Flight

800, James Kallstrom, a former FBI official, to be a law enforcement consultant, the network said. (AP)

• Texas executed a man by injection for the 1982 killing of a sheriff's deputy during a burglary at a suburban Dallas grocery store. Johnny Dean Pyles was the 10th person put to death this year in Texas, which conducts more executions than any other state. (Reuters)

• Crime in California declined for the fourth year in a row, to levels that have not been seen in 30 years, the state attorney general, Dan Lungren, said. He released data showing that violent crime dropped 7.9 percent last year. Six categories of crime — homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and vehicle theft — decreased 6.9 percent. (AP)

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**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

### POLITICAL NOTES



Trent Lott, the Senate majority leader, compared homosexuality to alcoholism and kleptomania.

### Key Senator Calls Gay Sex a Sin

**WASHINGTON** — In an unusual interview about his personal beliefs, Senator Trent Lott, the majority leader, agreed with a conservative talk show host that homosexuality is a sin and then compared it to such personal problems as alcoholism, kleptomania and sex addiction.

The Mississippi Republican made his remarks in a taped interview conducted by Armstrong Williams for the America's Voice network, a cable television network. The interview was timed for Father's Day on Sunday and is scheduled for broadcasting over the weekend or next week.

Mr. Lott and Mr. Williams explored a range of social topics from the senator's thoughts on disciplining children (he said that on occasion he used a belt) to his opposition to abortion and his views on the role of men and women in marriage.

Asked whether homosexuality was a sin, Mr. Lott replied, "Yes, it is." He added that "in America right now there's an element that wants to make that alternative lifestyle acceptable." He said, "You still love that person and you should not try to mistreat them or treat them as outcasts." Mr. Lott said his father had had a problem with alcoholism, adding that "others have a sex addiction or are kleptomaniacs."

"There are all kinds of problems and addictions and difficulties and experiences of this kind that are wrong," he said. "But you should try to work with that person to learn to control that problem." (NYT)

### Ex-Guards of Presidents Join Case

**WASHINGTON** — The former Secret Service agents in charge of protecting every president from Dwight Eisenhower to George Bush have asked an appeals court to block the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, from questioning current officers, warning that it would lead to the death of a president, lawyers said.

The dire prediction, included in a friend-of-the-court brief, echoed the views of the Secret Service director, Lewis Merletti, who is appealing a U.S. District Court order that two officers and a Secret Service lawyer testify in the Monica Lewinsky investigation.

The former agents said it was their unanimous view that, if not reversed, the decision would "lead inexorably to the successful assassination of another American president in our lifetime."

Signing the former agents' brief were all nine living former special agents in charge of the presidential protection division, including Clint Hill, the agent who leaped onto President John Kennedy's car moments after the first shot rang out in Dallas in 1963, and Jerry Parr, who shoved President Ronald Reagan into a car to escape John Hinckley Jr. in 1981. (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, assailing a tobacco industry advertising campaign against anti-smoking legislation in Congress and voicing regret that public health groups do not have the money to answer in kind: "Those of us in politics know that unanswered ads can sometimes be fatal. Well, if they're fatal this year, they will be fatal to young children who continue to be seduced and sold illegally cigarettes that will shorten their lives." (WP)

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## EUROPE

## Greece Foils EU Move To Give Aid to Turkey

Clinton's Appeal Is Brushed Off by Athens

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

CARDIFF, Wales — A British-led push to improve relations between the European Union and Turkey was blocked on Tuesday by Greece, which rejected proposals for fresh aid to soothe Ankara's anger at being left out of the EU's enlargement process.

Greece maintained its hard-line stance despite a direct appeal from President Bill Clinton, who took the unusual step of telephoning Prime Minister Constantinos Simitis in the early hours of Tuesday morning while the Greek leader was participating in the EU's semiannual summit meeting here.

Mr. Simitis said that Mr. Clinton had urged him to lift Greece's longstanding veto on EU aid to Turkey, saying it would ease tensions between Turkey — a NATO ally — and Europe.

But Mr. Simitis resisted the pressure, insisting that the blame for Turkey's sour relations with Europe rested squarely with Ankara.

That left EU leaders to repackaging a position they adopted in December, which called for closer EU-Turkish relations and spoke of Turkey's eligibility for EU membership but left Turkey out of a group of 11 candidate countries from Eastern and Southern Europe.

That exclusion prompted Turkey to suspend political contacts with Europe in protest, and Washington has been working alongside major European countries in an effort to repair the diplomatic damage.

The EU has promised to provide Turkey with 75 million European currency units of aid a year under a 1995 agreement on closer trade and political ties, but Greece has consistently blocked payment of the funds because of disputes with Ankara in the Aegean Sea.

Athens has insisted that the disputes be submitted to international arbitration before lifting its veto on EU aid.

EU leaders also engaged in a preliminary skirmish over the bloc's internal budget, but the talks did little more than demonstrate the wide gap between the EU's paymasters, led by Germany, and its budgetary beneficiaries.

Adopting a tough stance in what could be his last meeting with fellow EU leaders, Chancellor Helmut Kohl demanded a reduction in Germany's big payments to the EU budget. Germany pays about 11 billion Euros more than it gets back in farm and development subsidies, by far

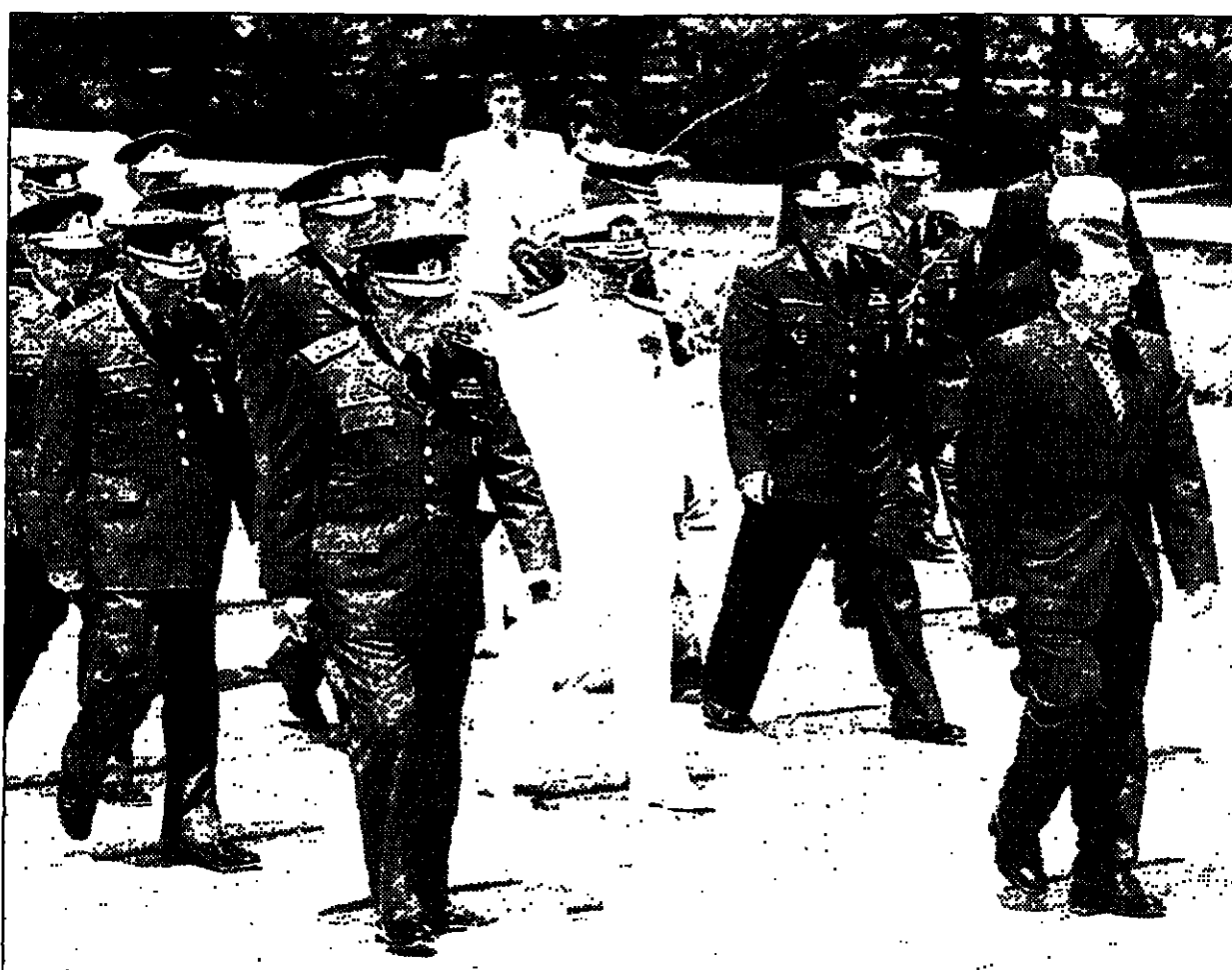
the largest net contribution of any country. That makes the budget an obvious target for Mr. Kohl as he seeks to come from behind in the campaign before German election in September.

Mr. Kohl recalled the rebate that Margaret Thatcher won for Britain in the 1980s and insisted that the EU adopt what he called a fairer method of billing its members. While Mr. Kohl won predictable support from the Netherlands, Sweden and Austria, other big net payers into the EU budget, he got a stiff rebuff from President Jacques Chirac of France, which draws some of the biggest benefits from the EU farm budget.

"I'm not in favor of a reduction of the German contribution because it would mean the French contribution would be increased," Mr. Chirac said bluntly.

Disputes over the budget threaten to delay the enlargement process, and the president of the European Parliament offered the gloomiest official prediction here Monday when he said the first Eastern members would not join the EU before 2005.

Officials said that the real bargaining over the budget would not begin until a special summit meeting in October, after the German election, and that the bloc would be hard-pressed to finish negotiations by a March 1999 deadline.



Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz, right, and Turkish generals visiting the Kemal Ataturk mausoleum on Tuesday.

## 2 Key Turks Sign Accord For Election In April '99

Compiled by the Staff from Turkey Press

ANKARA — Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz and an opposition leader have formalized a deal reached earlier this month to hold early elections in April, the opposition chief said Tuesday.

Deniz Baykal, the leader of the Republican People's Party, told his deputies that he and Mr. Yilmaz signed the agreement that calls for the prime minister to resign by the end of the year.

A caretaker government would then lead the country to elections, which should be held either on April 18 or April 25, according to the agreement.

Although Mr. Baykal did not say when the agreement was signed, newspapers said that it occurred Monday.

Mr. Baykal had been pushing for early elections in return for his party's continued support of Mr. Yilmaz's minority government, especially on issues of tax reform and a bill aimed at curbing Islamic radicals.

The government has pushed army-inspired secularist education reforms through Parliament but has recently eased off on an Islamist crackdown for fear of alienating traditionalist Muslim voters.

Mr. Yilmaz came to power last year in a coalition of his center-right Motherland Party, the Democratic Left Party and the Democratic Turkey Party after the military forced the previous, Islam-led government out of power.

No single party has gathered enough votes to have an absolute majority in Parliament since 1991, and three governing coalitions have collapsed since 1995.

Mr. Baykal and his 55 staunchly secularist deputies hold the balance of power in the 550-seat Parliament and hope to win the anti-Islamist vote in the next elections.

In April, Mr. Yilmaz said he would quit and call elections but dropped the plan after it was criticized by his coalition partners as a recipe for political instability.

The idea of forming a pre-election government without Mr. Yilmaz has resurfaced in recent weeks despite opposition from President Suleyman Demirel.

The main opposition Islamists support early elections but want them held sooner than April. (AP, Reuters)

## Blunt Words Punctuate Debate on Global Court

Compiled by the Staff from European Press

ROME — The gloves came off on Tuesday at a United Nations conference on establishing a permanent world criminal court as countries whose human rights records are under fire ruled out cases being brought against their will.

The rhetoric of Monday's opening day — a chorus of calls for a truly independent International Criminal Court — soon fizzled out as China, Algeria and Pakistan delivered blunt messages and Beijing blocked a news conference at which a Chinese doctor was to have accused his nation of killing children.

Long stung by international criticism over its human rights record, China said the court should have jurisdiction only when the countries concerned gave their consent. That is something experts say would have made war crimes prosecutions in Rwanda or the former Yugoslavia impossible.

"The court should not become a tool of political struggles or a means of interfering in other countries' internal affairs," Wang Guangya, head of the

Chinese delegation, said.

"The court can exercise its jurisdiction only with the consent of the countries concerned and should refrain from exercising such jurisdiction when a case is already being investigated, prosecuted, or tried by a relevant country."

Consent is one of the thorniest issues before the conference, which also has to hammer out compromises on how much power a prosecutor should have to initiate proceedings and what role the Security Council should play.

At one end of the spectrum a coalition of 50 "like-minded" states, including Britain, South Africa and Argentina, want a strong, independent court and prosecutor. At the other a group of states, including Iran, Iraq, Algeria, India and Pakistan, want to keep strong national control over the law.

Protective of its role as one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China said the tribunal should not "compromise the principal role" of the council.

That puts China on the same side as its fellow council member, the United States, which advocates close Security Council control of prosecutions. The United States argues that arrangement gives individual prosecutors and judges the political backing needed to do the job.

China also said there should be no vote on the treaty. Instead, it suggested passage by consensus, something else experts call impossible.

Organizers said Tuesday that 153 nations are attending. The delegates will seek agreement on a statute establishing the court and its rules. Individual nations must then ratify it. If approved, it could take several years for the court to be set up.

Pakistan told the conference each individual state had the competence to decide if it should try a case itself or let the International Criminal Court step in.

Algeria, which urged that "international terrorism" be brought under the remit of the court, said it was "quite clear domestic competence must be exercised in full sovereignty." (Reuters, AP)

## What Superstate? EU Officials Ask

Commission Answers Fresh Criticism From Leaders in Cardiff

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — When leaders at the Cardiff summit meeting spoke Tuesday of cutting the "European federal superstate" down to size, members of the Brussels bureaucracy said they were left to wonder if the politicians were living on the same planet.

The European Commission, the so-called Brussels octopus with its tentacles supposedly reaching into the lives of every European citizen, has neither the means nor the manpower nor the authority to become a super-administration like the federal government in the United States.

The vast majority of the rules, regulations and directives that impinge on Europeans' lives are introduced by the member governments themselves. And governments, not the Brussels bureaucracy, spend approximately 80 percent of the EU's annual budget.

As one official here put it: "When things go well, the governments take the credit. When they go badly, the commission gets the blame."

The commission has a staff of about 16,000, including secretaries, translators and temporary workers — a fraction of the number employed by the collective governments of the member states and about as many as are employed by the average medium-sized city in any European country. By comparison, the city of Paris employs more than 45,000 people.

Their role in establishing the conditions for the free movement of people, goods, services and capital in Europe's single market puts the 2,000 or so executive-level "Eurocrats" in the front line for criticism.

Much of the carping belongs in the realm of mythology. Did the commission, for example, decree the standardization of Christmas trees? No, but the association representing the growers did make such a recommendation. Guess who got the blame.

Must fishermen wear hairnets? No, but the readers of British tabloid newspapers might believe that the commission has issued such a ruling, along with directives on straight cucumbers and curved bananas.

In fact, in line with a policy to "legislate less and act better," the amount of legislation proposed by the commission has fallen dramatically in the last eight years.

The construction of Europe over the last half-century has always been an uneasy compromise between national and community interests.

The debate that has begun at Cardiff and will be continued at a special EU summit meeting in Austria is not a new

one. The subject is called subsidiarity, and it has been around since the 1980s. Subsidiarity, a principle with which the commission agrees, means that decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level, or that which is closest to the people. Municipal councils are responsible for the shape and spacing of streetlights, for example. The commission has specific responsibilities for foreign trade negotiations.

But between these extremes, not all decisions are as easy to place in pigeon holes.

**NEWS ANALYSIS** Commission officials were stung by the implicit criticism contained in a joint letter published last week by President Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, which

rallied against the "excess of centralization" and accused "certain European institutions" of having become "remote from citizens and their everyday concerns."

Officials here acknowledge that the commission is unpopular. Opinion polls show that it is. That unpopularity is often the result of a lack of understanding.

But if the commission is remote from citizens, one obvious reason is that it has neither a budget nor a mandate to engage in public relations. Commission information bureaux in the capitals of the 15 member states are usually manned by only two or three staffers.

And the fact that staffers are sometimes working in a second or even a third language means that the commission's presentational style is wooden and often replete with jargon.

The Chirac-Kohl letter appeared to be prompted by domestic concerns. Facing a touch-and-go election, Mr. Kohl cannot appear to be soft on Europe, even though he is in many ways one of its principal architects. Mr. Chirac, who was politically marooned by the victory of the Socialists in elections last year, seeks a means to re-engage with the French electorate, and knocking Europe is a convenient vehicle.

Their interests coincided with those of Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain. First, Eurobashing never goes down badly in Britain. Second, Mr. Blair needed a ringing theme for the Cardiff meeting, the culminating point of Britain's lackluster and inefficient six-month presidency of the EU. So disappointing has the British performance been that the European Parliament even withheld its formal vote of thanks for the presiding nation.

The triple alliance of France, Germany and Britain on the subsidiarity issue has angered some of the smaller EU countries. It drew a powerful rebuke about big-power bullying from Karel Van Miert, the commissioner in charge

of antitrust policy, which is one area confided to the commission by the founding treaties.

Jacques Santer, the commission president, said he was sick and tired of seeing the commission pilloried for decisions made unanimously by the member governments. He cited the abolition of duty-free sales next year and a directive regulating zoological gardens. Was it really necessary to draw up directives on such subjects? he asked.

The campaign to devolve to the member countries powers that they possess anyway sidesteps the more serious issues facing the EU — to take just one, the need to set up the mechanism for a common foreign and security policy as called for by the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Some officials here said they were concerned that the French-German initiative would lead to "renationalization" rather than the strengthening of EU institutions. This, they said, would weaken the principle that underpins the community.

For as its founding father, Jean Monnet, said: The only things that can be left to future generations are strong institutions.

## Greek Planes Land in Cyprus

NICOSIA — Greek fighter jets and a transport plane have landed at an air base on the divided island of Cyprus in a move condemned by Turkey and the breakaway Turkish Cypriot government in the north.

A C-130 transport plane arrived at the military base in the western town of Paphos on Monday and four Greek F-16s landed Tuesday morning.

It is the first time Greek planes are known to have landed at the base since its completion in January.

"This is an action that threatens peace and stability and cannot be ignored," the leader of the breakaway Turkish Cypriot republic, Rauf Denkash, told the local TAK news agency.

Turkey, which has 30,000 troops in northern Cyprus and is the only country to recognize the Denkash administration, was equally fierce.

"The use by Greek planes of the base is an extremely grave and provocative development that is directed at breaking trust and stability on the island and in the region," a written statement from the Turkish Foreign Ministry said.

Cyprus has a defense pact with Greece, its closest ally, whereby Greece will come to its aid in the event of hostilities on the island.

"This gives a specific political message," the Cypriot defense minister, Yiannakis Omirou, said of the planes' arrival. "That the common defense doctrine will exist and will continue to develop so long as there is Turkish expansionism." (Reuters)

## Chernobyl Reactor Is Shut

KIEV — The last functioning reactor at Ukraine's ailing Chernobyl nuclear power plant was shut down Tuesday so the cooling system could be examined for

a possible small leak, the director of the plant said.

But Vitali Tovstonykhov said that levels of radioactivity around Chernobyl, the scene in 1986 of the world's worst civilian nuclear accident, were normal. He said the reactor could be restarted Monday.

"Nothing serious has happened," he added. "Radioactivity levels are within norms. Nobody has been hurt." He said extremely high temperatures in the reactor meant it had to be shut down to carry out checks on the cooling system.

The reactor is the last of four original reactors still operating after reactor Number 4 exploded in April 1986, spewing a poisonous radioactive cloud over Europe and contaminating large areas of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

Ukraine has promised to close the stricken plant by 2000, and the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations has promised in exchange to provide aid in constructing two nuclear reactors in western Ukraine to make up for lost capacity.

But the cash-strapped former Soviet republic says that it cannot close Chernobyl until the West coughs up about \$1.2 billion to fund the closure and build the new stations. (Reuters)

## Turkey Releases Cargo Ship

GELIBOLU, Turkey — A Maltese-flagged cargo ship set sail Tuesday morning, 32 hours after Turkey stopped it on suspicion of carrying Russian missile parts for Cyprus.

The Turkish authorities uncovered seven mobile missile launching pads aboard the ship, but allowed it to continue its course after Cairo confirmed that the military equipment was for Egypt. The ship, which came from Ukraine, had described its cargo as tractors and cars for Egypt.

Turkey increased surveillance in its waters after reports last week that radar and control panels for five

S-300 missile systems had reached Cyprus by sea. Turkey has vowed to take military action if the missiles are installed by the Greek Cypriots, saying they are a threat to Turkish Cypriots in the north. (AP)

## Paris Gives a Rightist Flak

PARIS — The leftist government said Tuesday that a former conservative prime minister was "on a slippery slope" in advocating a study of whether French citizens should be given special treatment over immigrants.

Interior Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said the proposal by Edouard Balladur was "an open invitation" to the far-right National Front.

"He is on a slippery slope," Mr. Chevènement said, "because step by step, he is calling into question the principle of equality."

Mr. Balladur said Sunday that a committee should be formed "to study whether it is normal or abnormal, legitimate or contrary to republican principles to reserve certain state services exclusively for nationals and refuse them to resident foreigners." (Reuters)

## Piat's Killers Get Life Terms

DRAGUIGNAN, France — A French court sentenced two men to life imprisonment Tuesday for the 1994 murder of Yann Piat, a lawmaker who crusaded against corruption in her Riviera constituency.

Gerald Finaie, 53, who was accused of planning the attack, and the confessed hit man, Lucien Ferri, 25, were both found guilty in the murder, the first of a deputy in the 40-year Fifth Republic.

Marco di Caro, 24, who drove the motorcycle transporting Mr. Ferri when he blasted away at Mrs. Piat's car on a deserted mountain road, was sentenced to 20 years in prison. (Reuters)



## INTERNATIONAL

## For the Out-of-Work Miners of Lesotho, Gold Retains Precious Little Luster

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.  
New York Times Service

MASERU, Lesotho — The other men call David Monkhe the Priest.

Wearing a tattered overcoat and a hat pulled low, he walks back and forth along the lines of the jobless gathered outside the mine hiring hall in the raw mists of a winter dawn, blowing a reedy flute and summoning them to prayer.

"They pray for jobs," one job seeker said, "and for hope."

Mr. Monkhe says he is a laid-off miner, hoping against hope to be rehired.

To the people of this tiny mountain kingdom, the country that surrounds them, South Africa, is the shaft of gold at

the end of a once-shimmering rainbow that is now fast fading away. Of all the places in southern Africa hurt by the layoffs caused by the sinking price of gold, Lesotho is probably the worst hit.

The damage is felt in many ways, the shrinking of the national income, an increase in divorces and rapes in small villages used to their men being far away.

The number of gold miners in South Africa has fallen, from 500,000 in the mid-1980s to 300,000 now, and pessimists expect the total to drop to 250,000 this year. Of those, perhaps 80,000 will be from Lesotho.

In the 1980s, nearly 170,000 men from the hardcrab villages worked in the mines. The money that they sent

back represented 40 percent of Lesotho's gross national product.

Layoffs have accelerated with the fall in the price of gold. After hovering just below \$400 an ounce for much of the '90s, it sank as low as \$280 in January and has risen just slightly since. South Africa's mines have the world's highest production costs, and by some estimates five of the 30-odd mines can only turn a profit when the price of the metal is at \$300 an ounce.

At 8:45 A.M. one day, David Baholo Nthakana, chief recruitment officer for this branch of the Employment Bureau of Africa, stepped into the middle of the 300 men and opened his red ledger.

Unbidden, the men formed ranks, and their chatter died. Wrapped in bright

blankets, the national costume of Lesotho, they resembled shivering bolts of cloth. His words carried clearly in the cold air.

The message was simple: Go home. There's nothing.

"This is the worst, the worst," Mr. Nthakana said. "They must travel a long way home or look for temporary jobs in the street."

Julius Rakoen, 40, worked the mines for 19 years before being laid off last year. "The boss said the job is finished because gold is low," he said. Asked how his family stays alive, Mr. Rakoen said quietly: "It is difficult. Other people next door give them food."

Bereng Khulane, 51, started work in 1969 and was laid off this year. "It

causes difficulties at home," he acknowledged. "My wife wants me to go back." His youngest child — he doesn't remember her age, but indicates her height with his hand — dropped out of school.

In February the mines formed a crisis committee with the National Union of Mineworkers to try to slow the layoffs and forestall labor unrest. As layoffs nonetheless continued, the union asserted that the committee was a rubber stamp and threatened to quit. But the mining companies say they are at the mercy of faraway economic policies.

Central banks from Australia to Belgium have been selling off gold reserves. The crisis in Asia dried up jewelry demand, and strict inflation control in the

United States and Europe made the metal less attractive. The \$280 January low was about the same price that gold fetched in 1982.

As the president of the Chamber of Mines, Bobby Godsell, pointed out: "If you were to open a shop and had to sell your goods at 1982 prices, you would find it very difficult to stay in business. The mines are finding it very difficult."

Critics of South African mining companies say they adjusted far too slowly. Too little, for example, has been done to foster a local jewelry industry. The necklaces sold here are made in Italy.

Also, the industry long clung to its old ways. The stereotype of a mine gang used to be a white "miner," the possessor of a blasting certificate, sending orders to his low-paid black crew and beating the slackers if he missed his quota. The anger that system fostered meant high absenteeism, vandalism and fires — and a militant union, which led a crippling strike in 1987.

Times have changed. At Durban's Rodeopoint Deep, a worn-out 103-year-old mine that is barely able to stay open, nearly 95 percent of the miners are black, and some crews work on the bonus system, paid by the ton of rock moved. They are twice as productive as other crews, a manager, Frik Coetzee, said.

"The mines are working smarter," said Leon Esterhuizen, a gold-industry analyst for the ABN-Amro investment bank. "If you cut a typical 15-strong crew to 10 men, they'll do the same job if you give more incentive like a 50 percent pay rise."

But to keep peace with labor and the new government, the mines have all but stopped hiring from Lesotho or Mozambique, as they used to. "Novices don't get jobs here," said Puseleiso Salae, a union official in Lesotho.

Paradoxically that occurs although the mines love foreign employees. "Workers from Lesotho work 10 times harder than others," a former mine engineer said. "Why? Because there's nothing for them back home."

Back home, erosion and overcrowding on soil that was already thin and stony have left little to plow. Villages that used to send platoons to the mines are now watching them hoe small gardens or herd sheep, jobs traditionally left to boys.

In Pshatella, a village southeast of Maseru, idle young men hang around the roadside liquor store. For a small fee they will take visitors to fathers and uncles laid off from the mines.

"We are starving, sir, we are starving," said a rail-thin William Sechaba Makamase, 50, a winch driver from 1973 to 1992. Outside his solid house with its swept-dirt yard, built in those good times, he survives on a small garden and three cows. Cattle theft has worsened.

"Just down the road," he said, "someone stole a cow and slaughtered it to eat."

His wife, Emily, has stayed with him, he said, but that is not often. "The women leave," Mr. Makamase said. "They cannot stay with a man who is bankrupt."

Mrs. Makamase, 44, nodded assent and said they get by selling some corn. Some women brew sorghum beer.

Villages can be torn apart by the aftershocks of layoffs, said Lisemelo Mosakeng, administrator of a trade school for miners' families. A man laid off after years in a union mine may receive several thousand dollars in severance pay.

"If I hear your husband is leaving the mine," said Miss Mosakeng, 25, speaking in the role of a village hussy. "I might go to him in South Africa, and we will enjoy his retrenchment package. Then when he comes back your children will have nothing."

Laid-off miners often drink their pay, she said, and are left without even the \$2 bus fare to the hiring halls. "They remain in the village, where there are lots of young girls," she said. "So the rape problem is very bad."

At the hiring hall, just before Mr. Nthakana dispersed the men, he read a couple of names. One of those, Sello James Ramarake, 22, spoke up. He had not been waiting for days. Although he is a novice, he came, in his new Planet Hollywood jacket, confident of being called.

His father had just died of tuberculosis in the St. Helena Mine's hospital, and it is industry custom to hire the son of a man who dies on the job.

"My mother will be very happy," he said. "There are 10 of us. I will be the breadwinner."



## The Right Male and Female Plumage for Ascot's Rite of Spring

Race-goers in morning clothes mark their cards Tuesday at the first day of the four-day Royal Ascot horse races, which draw many members of British society. Sarah Bainbridge, far right, and Sky Gwain arrived in their finery at the races near London.



## Pressured by Tehran, Iranians Cancel Interview With Albright

By Robin Wright  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a setback to efforts at U.S.-Iran rapprochement, several Iranian journalists tentatively scheduled to interview Secretary of State Madeleine Albright this month have canceled their trip here under pressure from Iranian conservatives.

The interview, by leading editors and reporters from a cross-section of Iranian papers, would have been a response to President Mohammed Khatami's groundbreaking interview with CNN in January, when he called for a break in the wall of mistrust with the United States.

The State Department said Monday that it regretted the journalists' decision. It added that the department hoped the

Iranian editors and reporters would reconsider their decision.

"We saw it as an opportunity for the secretary to address the Iranian people directly. We hope they will reschedule their visit," an official said.

The State Department decided to include several newspapers, partly because of recent Iranian media requests to several U.S. officials but also to "have the widest possible impact," the official said.

The cancellation reflects the growing conflict in Iran as conservatives attempt to limit the political and social openings of President Khatami's young, reformist government. The pressure, which included the closing last week of a new independent paper after less than four months of publication, seeks in part to

block exchanges with the United States.

The Iranian visit was initially designed to coincide with a speech in Washington on Wednesday by Hadi Nejad Hosseini, the new Iranian ambassador to the United Nations. His trip to Washington required a special waiver from the United States. The movement of Iranian diplomats is normally restricted to a small area around New York City.

The speech is sponsored by Middle East Insight, a Washington-based magazine that also has tried to help organize a media visit.

In Iran, the newspaper Farda reported that the journalists decided against this trip because it had been "politicized." Farda is one of the leading papers that

had requested an interview with Mrs. Albright.

Last week, the conservative Iranian judiciary revoked the publishing license of Jameh, or Society, a new paper that had become a barometer of political and social changes in Iran.

The publisher of a second moderate paper, Gozash-e Ruz, or News of the Day, was released on bail Sunday, just as the editor was summoned for questioning on "unethical reporting." The paper, launched only last month, ceased publication last week.

A U.S. official confirmed that the journalists "appear to have been spooked" by the media clampdown.

Meanwhile, 20 members of Parliament have urged that Iran's World Cup soccer team does not exchange shirts

with the American team, a World Cup tradition, when the two teams play in Lyon on Sunday.

## Tehran Mayor on Stand Again

The mayor of Tehran, a close ally of President Khatami, told his corruption trial Tuesday that senior figures in the government were well aware of his use of city assets to reward key employees. Renters reported from Tehran.

The mayor, Gholam-Hossein Karbaschi, in his third appearance before the court on embezzlement charges, said he was well within his rights when he rewarded top aides for services to the city.

The trial has been linked to other moves against Khatami allies, including the start of impeachment proceedings against Interior Minister Abdollah Nouri.

## KOSOVO: Milosevic Agrees to Talks With Ethnic Albanians

Continued from Page 1

their homes and poured across the border into Albania, and tens of thousands of others have been displaced inside the province and have become refugees. So far, at least 250 people have been killed in the fighting, which Western powers fear could reignite a wider war in the volatile region.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Milosevic issued a joint statement here after the talks that incorporated some — but not all — of the demands made by foreign ministers of the six-member Contact Group last Friday in London. The group includes the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy.

In the statement, Mr. Milosevic pledged that "no repressive action will be taken against the civilian population."

The Contact Group had also demanded a military withdrawal. Mr. Milosevic said at a press conference that while some troops might return to their bases "as terrorist activities subside," a withdrawal from anywhere in

Yugoslavia was "out of the question."

Mr. Milosevic pledged in the statement to continue negotiations "immediately" with Mr. Rugova. But he said in the press conference that he would not talk to the rebels who are increasingly gaining public support as the conflict deepens. "I don't see reasons to conduct negotiations with terrorists," Mr. Milosevic said.

The Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, said Mr. Milosevic's pledge was a breakthrough. "We consider this now opens a real possibility to regulate the situation, and the ball is now to a large extent in the Kosovo Albanians' court," he told reporters.

But in Washington, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said that while "there was some progress," Mr. Milosevic "did not meet the primary points the Contact Group had raised."

Mr. Milosevic said in the joint statement that he would agree with demands that Serbian forces provide freedom of movement in the region, and allow unhindered access to diplomats and to such international humanitarian groups as the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Asked about accusations from the West that Serbian units have been engaged in war crimes in attacks on civilians, Mr. Milosevic denied they were engaged in "ethnic cleansing" and insisted that there were not "civilian victims" in the recent fighting.

## Clinton Praises Agreement

President Bill Clinton believes Mr. Milosevic's agreement to meet many, but not all, Western demands to end the bloodshed in Kosovo is a step in the right direction, Reuters reported Tuesday from Washington, quoting the White House spokesman.

"The outcome of this meeting today, in the president's view, moves us in the right direction," the spokesman, Michael McCurry, said.

But Mr. McCurry said Mr. Milosevic must withdraw the forces, saying that this should not be linked to what the joint statement referred to as the "stopping of terrorist activities."



President Milosevic of Yugoslavia, left, being greeted by the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, at talks in Moscow on Tuesday.

## Lucio Costa, Brazil Architect, Dies at 96

By Diana Jean Schemo  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Lucio Costa, 96, the architect and urban planner whose vision of man living in harmony with his tropical surroundings carried Brazilian architecture into the modern age, died Saturday at his home here.

Internationally, Mr. Costa was best known as the planner of Brasilia — the ambitious, futuristic Brazilian capital that surged up from the arid savanna in the state of Goias under President Juscelino Kubitschek in the 1950s.

Mr. Costa placed apartments and homes in peaceful green spaces largely free of traffic. Shunning the names of colonial viceroys, counts and generals that marked the streets of the old capital in Rio de Janeiro, he simply numbered blocks and neighborhoods.

In Brazil, Mr. Costa became known in the early 1930s, when Getulio Vargas appointed him head of the National School of Fine Arts. He organized an art show that featured a new generation of artists who would become major figures in Brazilian modern art.

Mr. Costa won the commission to design the Brazil Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in 1939. The result, a two-story building with glass walls looking out on a pond of water lilies, bore the trademark simplicity and serenity that would mark his later works.

"His biggest contribution was seeking a balance between the modern problems of technology that becomes outdated every day and human values of an earlier age," said Julio Roberto Katsinsky, director of the school of architecture and city planning at the University of Sao Paulo.

## Maria Reiche, 95, Curator Of Nazca Lines in Peru

Maria Reiche, 95, who spent a half-century as the self-appointed guardian of an obscure pre-Incan culture's most mysterious legacy — a vast, dazzling tableau of giant birds, animals, plants and intricate geometric patterns scratched into the stark desert floor — died June 8 in a hospital in Lima.

An adventuresome German who came to South America to tutor a diplomat's

children, Ms. Reiche abandoned all other pursuits in 1941 to devote her life to the Nazca lines. It remains a mystery, after almost 60 years of scholarly scrutiny, why the Nazca people would decorate desert mesas with figures so large their shapes could not even be discerned before the age of aviation 2,000 years later.

Largely as a result of Ms. Reiche's work as curator, the Nazca lines became a major tourist attraction and were designated a world heritage site by UNESCO in 1995.

## Lewis Young, 73, Former Editor In Chief Of Business Week

Lewis H. Young, 73, a former editor in chief of Business Week who expanded the horizons of business reporting, died Friday in Manhattan.

Mr. Young died of a heart attack as he was leaving his office at Cahners Publishing Co., where he was editorial director of Electronic News.

Mr. Young was among the first business magazine editors to emphasize coverage of technology, electronics and computers.

## Jews Won't Oppose Anti-Swiss Sanctions

WASHINGTON — The World Jewish Congress, a key group in negotiations with Swiss banks, will not oppose efforts by U.S. state governments to impose sanctions against Swiss financial institutions, a Jewish source close to the issue said Tuesday.

A World Jewish Congress spokesman in New York declined to comment, saying the group "had not yet formulated its position."

But the source said the World Jewish Congress had decided not to oppose sanction efforts, adding that Jewish negotiators had decided not to take part in the next round of talks with Swiss banks scheduled for June 23 in Washington.

Jewish negotiators are angry with a Swiss bank offer of about \$550 million to settle lawsuits and other claims for Holocaust-era assets that were deposited in Swiss banks during the war and never returned to their rightful owners or heirs afterward.

## NANNY: U.S. Court Frees British Au Pair

Continued from Page 1

court in Boston, seeking to block any attempt by Miss Woodward to profit from their son's death through book, movie, or television deals.

The child's grandmother said she was saddened by the state court ruling.

"I'm not angry, but you lose faith in the justice system, you really do," said Achamma Eappen in a telephone interview from her suburban Chicago home.

During the trial, prosecutors claimed that Miss Woodward violently shook the baby, Matthew, causing his head to strike a hard object and ultimately leading to his death in February 1997.

The defense lawyers contended that Matthew's death was the result of a pre-existing injury and complained that they were not allowed to conduct an independent autopsy. They further alleged that prosecutors withheld evidence that could have exonerated Miss Woodward.

But prosecutors complained that reducing the sentence amounted to giving Miss Woodward only a slap on the wrist and maintained in their pleadings that the decision by the trial judge was "tainted by legal error."

Had the original murder conviction been upheld, Miss Woodward could have been imprisoned for between 20 years and life, with no possibility of parole for at least 15 years.

The appeals panel, however, ruled Tuesday that Judge Zobel did not err when he reduced Miss Woodward's sentence to manslaughter.

"He concluded that Woodward was guilty of a most serious crime — for manslaughter is such a crime," the panel wrote.

"She stands guilty of causing an infant's violent death," the panel added. "The outcome of this criminal trial most assuredly was not an acquittal."

A dissenting opinion by Justice John Greaney describes Miss Woodward as a "felon" and recommends that she should never care for other people's children.

Miss Woodward had been ordered to remain in Massachusetts pending the appeal. Supporters in her home village of Elton, in northwest England, greeted the court decision Tuesday with joy.

Roy McCabe, a family friend, said: "We can hardly believe it, everyone as you can imagine is absolutely over the moon. The main thing is that she is coming home." (AFP/AP)



INTERNATIONAL



**COPTS CALL FOR PEACE**—Some of the 3,000 Eritrean Coptic Christians, mainly women, rallying Tuesday in Asmara, the Eritrean capital, to pray for peace in the country's war with Ethiopia over disputed borders.

BRIEFLY

**Iraq Sees Worldwide Support For Lifting of UN Sanctions**

**BAQHDAD**—Iraq said Tuesday that an agreement with United Nations inspectors that could wrap up disarmament verification in a few months was a breakthrough and an expression of growing international desire for an end to UN sanctions.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said that the week-end agreement could pave the way for Iraq to be declared free of weapons of mass destruction by October.

Many people in the world are saying "enough is enough" and Iraq "is entitled to lifting of the sanctions," Mr. Aziz told reporters. (Reuters)

**Ambush Reported in Algeria**

**ALGIERS**—Muslim rebels killed 10 Algerian soldiers and a pro-government militiaman in an ambush in northern Algeria, an Algerian daily said Tuesday.

It was the worst reported attack on soldiers since April, when guerrillas raided a military post and killed at least 30 soldiers. The daily El Watan said government troops retaliated for the ambush, killing 42 rebels. (Reuters)

**U.S. Visa Lottery Lures Cubans**

**HAVANA**—Hundreds of Cubans crowded post offices in the capital on the first day to mail in applications for a lottery for U.S. visas.

Several dozen people also gathered Monday outside the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, but they were reminded that applications had to be sent by mail. (AP)

**For the Record**

Helped by emergency U.S. aid and advisers, Mexican firefighters were close to taming a two-month fire that has ravaged the precious Chimalapas jungle reserve near Cintalapa in southern Mexico. (Reuters)

**Heaviest Shelling Yet Rocks Guinea-Bissau**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**LISBON**—The heaviest shelling yet in Guinea-Bissau's 10-day military revolt rocked the capital Tuesday as a senior loyalist commander said the government was getting the upper hand.

According to the Portuguese press agency Lusa, the bombardment lasted for about 90 minutes and was concentrated on the Bra military complex on the city's outskirts, which the rebels have held since the uprising began June 7.

In a report from Bissau, Lusa said huge columns of smoke could be seen rising from the sprawling garrison, part of which had already been recaptured by government forces and their Senegalese and Guinean allies.

There was no immediate word on casualties, Lusa said that few of the city's 300,000 population were left in Bissau, with the rest having fled the fighting, which was triggered by the sacking of a former armed forces' commander.

Thousands of people reportedly were camping outside the city. A Catholic mission in Nhacra-Mansoa, about 50 kilometers northeast of Bissau on the road to Senegal, reported more than 150,000 refugees in the area.

"The big problem is the lack of drinking water and food for the people on the road," said Michael Kleiner of the International Red Cross said by telephone from Geneva.

The deputy chief of staff of the army, Lieutenant Colonel Afonso Te, told Portuguese journalists Tuesday in Bissau that rebels had been forced to fall back from positions that they held on Sunday.

"The rebels have had to retreat because they could not hold on to the positions that they took," he said.

Colonel Te did not say whether loyalist forces had succeeded in taking full control of Bra, which is close to the city's airport. Regaining control of the airport has been one of the central military objectives of the government of President Joao Bernardo Vieira's since the revolt began.

But Colonel Te said that he was confident that it was just a matter of time before loyalist forces flushed out the insurgents.

The U.S. Embassy burned after a rebel shell hit a fuel deposit in the compound, Lusa said. The embassy, which is near the rebel stronghold at Bra, was empty. The last staff members abandoned the building over the week-end. (Reuters, AP)

BOOKS

**PARK CITY**

**New and Selected Stories**

By Ann Beattie. 478 pages. \$25. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**B**UT oh, Bobecito, we are already no longer young," says the narrator to herself in response to a Bob Dylan lyric in the title story of Ann Beattie's strong new collection, "Park City: New and Selected Stories." The narrator, who's looking after her half sister's boyfriend's daughter, Lyric, at a fantasy resort in Park City, Utah, continues:

"What compounds the problem is that once any group starts to be condescended to in the guise of being catered to—once yuppies say yes, and buy the yuppie Ores they're offered—it's all over. They're taking the bait, they're eating saltpeeter, they're becoming impervious to excess, and to surprise. They're just more people trying to keep up the excitement level by having adventure weddings, adventure honeymoons, adventure babies."

Beattie's previous fiction comprises six novels and five story collections, and while the message of the statement about yuppies is implicit almost everywhere, never before

has it been articulated so overtly.

This outspokenness is characteristic of all eight new stories in this volume, which range from seven to nearly 40 pages and are followed by selections from Beattie's previous collections. These are arranged chronologically, which allows the reader to trace the development of the author's technique.

It also lets one see the contrast between the latest stories and the earliest, an experience of sufficient subtlety and complexity to reduce one in this limited space to the following gross generalizations: Gone is the deadpan style of the early and middle stories, in which Beattie lays out on a dissecting table the behavior of her disaffected postcounterculture yuppies and then leaves it up to the reader to do the anatomizing. Gone, too, are the stabs of lyricism of the middle period, particularly the endings that try poetically to recapitulate the story's action but feel tacked on and artificial.

In the new stories, definite events dominate the action: A young man dies of AIDS ("Second Question"); an 8-year-old boy confesses to a theft that has caused the dismissal of a falsely accused cleaning lady ("Cosmos"); a young man commits an act of

emotional vandalism ("Zalla"); a couple becomes embroiled in a bitter marital spat that lasts for four days ("The Four-Night Fight").

But more significant, the narrator's attitude seems definite. In "Cosmos," the woman who is living with the thief's father decides not to walk out even though she has just learned the father has been cheating on her. The title's several meanings suggest that order is being imposed on chaos.

In "The Four-Night Fight," the husband finally makes peace through a touching gesture of apology. The narrator seems relieved, concluding with only the faintest echo of irony, "What couple does not occasionally fight?"

In the best of these stories, Beattie's ability both to commit herself and to knit her commitment into the finest needlework of her artistry contrasts sharply with the irritating moral passivity of her earlier work.

Which isn't to say that she's not as amusingly inventive as ever. In "Zalla," the narrator explains that at night the title character, a woman from Belize, "watches James Bond movies over and over on my mother's VCR." The narrator continues: "My mother sits in the TV room with her, re-reading Dickens. She says the James Bond movies provide wonderful soundtracks for the stories. Carly Simon singing 'Nobody Does It Better' in 'The Spy Who Loved Me' as my mother's reading about Mr. Pickwick."

In "The Siamese Twins Go Snorkeling," the subtle connections among a bartender, a couple he house-sits for in Key West and a dying reef are effectively summed up by a sponge cutout of two

figures joined at the hip floating on the surface of a tropical-fish aquarium.

Like Beattie's earlier stories, the ones in "Park City" concern people trapped, love betrayed, children abused, emotions diminished, friends failing to communicate, life running down, senses becoming blurred. These themes are all touched upon in the brilliant title story, where the precocious 14-year-old Lyric says of the resort where the characters are staying: "I'd actually say there's something de-energizing about this place. But that's true of any place that seems artificial, I guess."

Yet the story's language doesn't become de-energized, as it might have done in one of the author's earlier phases. Instead it makes its points with striking imagery. When the narrator has a three-dimensional computer-generated photograph taken of herself, she foresees what will happen to her as a result of the shocks she is about to undergo.

As the background, I selected rockets being fired, but when you first looked at the picture it seemed to be just nice abstract shades of red and yellow in a sort of herringbone pattern. I apparently selected some other element I didn't realize I was choosing, because when I saw the picture, all the rockets were rising as a maze, and I was above the maze, floating '2001'-ish, tipped slightly forward. I ended up looking like some monstrous apparition with weird war paint that had already descended from space while the rockets were wasting their time going exploring.

The rockets that go off in the best of these new stories waste nobody's time, neither theirs nor ours.

New York Times Service

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on the list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 A WIDOW FOR ONE YEAR, by John Irving	2	5
2 "N" IS FOR NOUSE, by Sue Grafton	3	6
3 YOU BELONG TO ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	1	7
4 BLACK AND BLUE, by John Grisham	4	18
5 CITIES OF THE PLAIN, by Cormac McCarthy	5	3
6 SECRET PREY, by John Sandford	6	3
7 MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE, by Nicholas Sparks	7	8
8 SUMMER SISTERS, by Judy Blume	11	2
9 THE STREET LAWYER, by John Grisham	8	17
10 OH THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss	9	163
11 MEMOIRS OF A GENTLEMAN, by Arthur Golden	12	30
12 COLD MOUNTAIN, by Charles Francis	10	49
13 A PATCHWORK PLANET, by Amy Tyler	6	
14 THE LONG ROAD HOME, by Danielle Steel	13	9
15 FLIGHT OF EAGLES, by Jack Higgins	15	2
NONFICTION		
1 TUESDAY'S MORRIE, by Mich Albom	1	34
2 WE ARE OUR MOTHERS' DAUGHTERS, by Oda Rabin	2	6
3 THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, by Monty Roberts	4	43
4 TITAN, by Ron Chernow	8	2
5 THE GIFT OF THE JEWS, by Thomas Chatterton	6	9
6 STILL ME, by Christopher Reece	3	5
7 ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	5	91
8 THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko	7	73
9 TALKING TO HEAVEN, by James Van Praagh	9	23
10 CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	13	78
11 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	10	204
12 APRIL 24, by Isabel Allende	7	53
13 THE PERFECT STORM, by Sebastian Junger	16	3
14 ARE YOU SOMEBODY, by Paula O'Faolain	12	2
15 CONSCIENCE, by Edward J. Wilson	14	8
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 IN THE MEANTIME, by Iyanla Vanzant	1	8
2 SUGAR BUSTERS, by H. Leighton Steward et al.	2	5
3 SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	4	114
4 THE 9 STEPS TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM, by Suze Orman	3	11

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Charade in Cambodia

Since the Cambodian strongman Hun Sen staged a coup nearly one year ago, much of the international community has sought to restore democracy to that Southeast Asian nation. But from the start Hun Sen has been eager to conduct a sham election that would perpetuate his rule, safeguard him from any real challenge and get the international community off his back. Some outside nations have seemed willing to tolerate such a farce, on the theory that anything else would be too hard and too unlikely. Others — including, at least until recently, the United States — have insisted on a real election.

Now the July 25 vote that Hun Sen scheduled is approaching, and the signs are discouraging. It is true that opposition politicians who fled for their lives have, in some cases, returned; that opposition parties are operating and holding rallies; that some newspapers critical of the government are being published. Some of the trappings of democracy are in place. But these institutions are mostly props for a Hun Sen-directed charade.

During and after the coup, and as recently as late April, close to 100 political murders took place, mostly of opposition politicians and their supporters. No one has been arrested, tried or punished for these killings, according to a recent United Nations report. The government has not even begun to investigate in most cases. As a result, fear and intimidation are pervasive.

There are many other serious obstacles to a credible election: national and local election commissions under Hun Sen's control; radio and television that give virtually no access to the

opposition; Hun Sen's campaign to thumbprint voters as they "voluntarily" join his party, a ploy to persuade people that on election day their ballots will be checkable. But it is the surrounding context of fear that makes each obstacle so overwhelming.

This bleak situation would seem to leave America and its allies with two options, both unattractive. They could urge a postponement of the vote, which would indicate their disapproval but might just give Hun Sen more time to consolidate his power. More plausibly, they could accept the July 25 date but lay down clear benchmarks now that Cambodia would have to meet for its election to be judged credible and for Cambodia to win back, after July 25, its United Nations seat and foreign aid.

Unfortunately, the Clinton administration is giving hints of leaning toward a third, even less attractive option: accepting the election results without much of a fuss. In recent congressional testimony, the administration's tone was disturbingly rosy. It spoke of opposition leaders "operating freely," took credit for "significant progress" and said results now "will largely depend upon the Cambodians themselves; how they exercise their right to vote and the candidates they choose."

This is just not so. The results depend upon Hun Sen, and whether he will loosen his authoritarian grip during the campaign and allow political killers to be brought to justice. That can happen only with strong outside pressure. Bogus claims of success will only betray a Cambodian population that has been too often betrayed in this century.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Requirements in Iraq

It was startling to hear Richard Butler, the chief UN weapons inspector for Iraq, declare on Monday that a more cooperative attitude in Baghdad may now make it possible to conclude the search for concealed biological and chemical weapons and prohibited missiles in just a few more months. Mr. Butler is not known for optimistic forecasts about Iraqi behavior, and Baghdad seldom cooperates for very long.

Iraq's lack of cooperation has prolonged the arms inspections, originally expected to be completed in six months, into what is now their eighth year. That in turn has prolonged the economic sanctions burdening Iraq's people. Baghdad has all along had the power to wind up the inspections by fulfilling its obligations to turn over records of its prohibited weapons programs to United Nations investigators.

Iraq must reveal what has happened to the anthrax and botulinum toxin it is known to have imported before the Gulf War and may since have multiplied. It must also account for the deadly VX nerve gas it is known to have manufactured and the medium-range missiles it has tried to build secretly from imported designs. UN experts believe that documentation for these programs may be stored on computers in buildings that weapons inspectors have been barred from in the past.

This documentation must be handed over, any illegal weapons must be destroyed and a long-term monitoring system must be put in place to detect future production of biological, chemical or nuclear weapons. Only then should the Security Council consider a timetable for lifting sanctions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Mass Kidnapping

President Bill Clinton has met the core moral requirement in making an official apology, with an offer of reparations, to the 2,200 odd Latin Americans of Japanese descent who in World War II were swept up in a nightmarish mass kidnapping by the U.S. government. The 2,200 were arrested at their Latin American homes on never defined and, as it turned out, groundless suspicions of sympathy for Japan. They were singled out, as Mr. Clinton put it in his apology, on the basis of "racial prejudice and wartime hysteria."

Brought to the United States, they had their passports and documents confiscated, leaving them helpless to combat being labeled illegal aliens. Thus were the victims of kidnapping sent to some of the same internment camps where Japanese-Americans also were imprisoned. During the war, hundreds, uncounted, were exchanged for American civilian prisoners in Japanese hands. After the war, most of the

remainder, again uncounted, were simply deported to Japan.

The group as a whole paid a further price for not being treated as legal residents: On that technical basis they were excluded from a 1988 settlement with the American government by which more than 80,000 Japanese-American former internees received an apology and reparations of \$20,000 for each eligible person. Only now, under the pressure of lawsuits and with the helping hand of the Justice Department's new civil rights chief, Bill Lann Lee, has the way opened to the Japanese Latins for a settlement of their own.

It is a grave matter for a country to apologize for a past offense. In this instance the call for it was clear. But it is hardly fair that Japanese Latins, whose lives were torn apart in a measure arguably surpassing that of Japanese-Americans, should be compensated on a lesser scale.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

## English Menace in France

These nihilists are stealing their country's enjoyment of an otherwise glorious tournament, and this World Cup will never feel right as long as there are English supporters (in France). There is a crushing shame to be felt from sharing a passport with the psychopaths who have tried to wreck Marseille. If England fans continue to defile the country that is welcoming them, then the team must board a plane and come home.

This argument is advanced not on moral grounds, but on the basis that

legions of full-time and highly organized thugs cannot be allowed to imperil the people and property of France.

Granted, this would penalize the players and the vast majority of innocent supporters. [But] seasoned news reporters and photographers caught up in the melee [in Marseille on Monday] confided that they have never been so scared.

The English alone among the 32 nations at this World Cup have come here to trade in mayhem.

—Paul Hayward, chief sports writer, commenting from Marseille for The Daily Telegraph (London).

## Give Kosovo Permanent International Monitors

By Thomas L. Friedman

**TIRANA, Albania** — When future archaeologists dig up Albania, they will surely wonder what earthquake occurred here in the 1990s that produced the bizarre layer cake that is Albania today.

They will find Communist-era concrete bunkers now decorated with "I love Leonardo DiCaprio" graffiti.

They will find a building in Tirana still bearing the washed-out slogans of the former Stalinist regime, overlooking a parking lot full of stolen Mercedeses. (It is said that 80 percent of the cars in Albania today were stolen from somewhere in Europe and then resold here.)

They will find a country where the term "highway robbery" is not a metaphor but a daily event — largely because Albania has still barely recovered from the anarchy of March 1997, when the economy, which was then dominated by pyramid schemes, collapsed, wiping out many people's savings and the government as well.

They will find a country where tax cheating is so rampant that the 35th-highest taxpayer is an American-Albanian pizza parlor in Tirana.

They will find a country where

Coopers & Lybrand accountants are auditing the work of Deloitte & Touche accountants who have been hired to liquidate the pyramid schemes.

Meanwhile, in the streets outside these Western accounting firms, there are regular shoot-outs between rival gangs that are unfamiliar with the standards of Coopers and Deloitte and who think "liquidation" is something you do to your enemies.

What the archaeologists will surmise is that Albania must have been a very poor, fragile place, where the veneer of civilization and legality was wafer-thin. And they will be right.

This is critical to keep in mind when thinking about Kosovo — the neighboring Serbian province populated largely by ethnic Albanians, thousands of whom have been driven into Albania by Serbia in recent months. Any attempt by Serbia to ethnically cleanse Kosovo of Albanians must be stopped, not only because of the humanitarian disaster it represents but because it could destabilize all of Albania.

Albania's economy cannot afford thousands of refugees, and its politics cannot afford to be dragged into a Greater Albania campaign — a campaign that Albania's nasty former President Sali Berisha, who runs a private fief in the gangster-ridden north, is now trying to stoke up as his vehicle for riding back to power in Tirana.

"Albania today is divided between two political trends," says the Albanian writer Fatos Lubonja. "One is a sort of romantic Albanian nationalism that talks about helping our brothers in Kosovo. The other is a [realization] that the government here is weak and people are fed up with the country and many of them dream only of escaping."

"If the fighting in Kosovo isn't stopped, there are people here who will manipulate this nationalistic trend in order to destabilize the new government, and that will lead to an explosion."

As one of America's top Balkan experts, Herb Okun, points out, "Bosnia implodes. Albania explodes." Bosnia was surrounded by two larger powers, Serbia and Croatia, which wanted to squeeze it between them so they could both bite off chunks. Al-

bania has no such hard walls around it. Significant numbers of Albanians are now spread out between Macedonia, proper and neighboring Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Greece. A war in Kosovo that triggers ethnic Albanian separatism and instability in Albania could easily spread to these other unstable countries. That is why Kosovo is the fuse but Albania is the bomb.

So what to do? NATO's air show for Serbia on Monday was a good start. Because ultimately this neighborhood cannot solve Kosovo — peacefully — on its own. The only conceivable diplomatic solution requires international monitors permanently stationed inside Kosovo to ensure that the Serbs restore and maintain the cultural and political autonomy of Kosovo's Albanians, along with monitors on the Albania-Kosovo border to ensure that Kosovo separatists cannot smuggle in guns to force a military solution of their own.

This is a neighborhood of many fantasies — Greater Serbia, Greater Macedonia, Greater Albania. If left to themselves they will produce a Greater Explosion.

The New York Times

## Nothing Much Can Be Done About Kosovo and Future Kosovos

By Richard Reeves

**NEW YORK** — Our hearts may be in the right place, but there is nothing much we can do about the place called Kosovo — or the next dozen Kosovos. This is another of the civil or border wars that keep peacemakers and arms-makers busy between world wars.

It is possible that we may never see another world war, thanks to the terrible deterrence of nuclear weapons. But that just means there will be more and more small and vicious wars of the kind plaguing the Balkans and Africa and the Middle East and, soon, South and Southeast Asia.

The only way to stop or, rather, interrupt these horrors is to occupy these places for a couple of hundred years. Then, on the day we leave, they will be at each other's throats again.

Who are "we"? We are the Sole Superpower or we are NATO or Europe or the West. And we are at least as helpless as we are well-intentioned.

The word "border" is the

key to this dilemma in Kosovo and those to come.

Much of the world lives within boundaries created in this century by conquering and colonizing Western powers. It was, for instance, the young Winston Churchill who drew borders on a map early in this century to create what we now call Jordan, Israel and Syria. Western frontiers created Rwanda and Burundi. Yugoslavia, the country of Serbs, Croats, Bosnians and Albanians was put together by the victors of World War II.

The lines look good on globes and maps, but real life at the end of the 20th century is quite different from those imposed boundaries. The reality was described best by Brian Urquhart, a former undersecretary-general of the United Nations, when he said the world now has 300 countries but 3,000 nations.

"Separatist movements" is

modern jargon for a level of modern chaos that includes ethnic, linguistic, religious and tribal differences. One of the bloodiest of separatist struggles was the war between North-erners and Southerners (without significant ethnic differences) in the United States of America from 1861 to 1865. Does anyone think that foreigners, including the superpowers England and France, could have prevented that conflict?

At best, foreigners can postpone such wars or the resolution of civil or border disputes. That happened in Vietnam, it is happening in Korea and it will happen in Indonesia and in Kashmir. The propagators of faith in NATO and other proponents of superpower peacemaking delude themselves and their citizens.

Sometimes the great powers can make things better for a time, sometimes they make things worse.

The delusions of the only superpower of the day, the United States, include exaggerations of the efficacy of airpower and the idea of nonproliferation.

We learned in Vietnam and Iraq, or should have learned, that the devastation and destruction by bombs and missiles from on high are spectacular but do not fundamentally change conditions on the ground. Big booms scare the enemy but do not defeat him. You cannot defeat people willing to die for their land if you are not willing to do the same.

As for nonproliferation, a month ago the government of the United States believed that Indians and Pakistanis would subscribe to the fundamentally nutty idea that only the Americans and other "advanced" countries could have nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

Recently the United States condemned Serbia for littering its border regions with land mines, but in fact the United States is one of the few coun-

tries on earth that have refused to ban the use of land mines. Its argument is that crude land mines should be banned but not the "smart" mines that America makes and uses.

Nonproliferation is, and always has been, an international joke. An old one. Karl Marx was wrong about many things, but he was right when he said that if you wanted to hang the capitalists they would sell you the rope. Weapons are always there, cash on delivery. Or, to put it another way, death and destruction are just commodities in the global marketplace.

Fine words from afar do not have the range to end these wars over boundaries. In fact, even international law, if there truly is such a thing, applies only to countries, not to wars within country borders old and new.

Only the people buying weapons and using them on land that they claim have the power to stop the killing of each other in Kosovo.

Universal Press Syndicate

## Japan Should Have Turned Itself Around Six Years Ago

By Gregory Clark

**TOKYO** — As the yen continues to fall, experts worldwide say it is due to severe loss of confidence in the Japanese economy. In Japan, the experts say it is *Nippon uri*, or the selling out of Japan. But the main reason, surely, is the extraordinary situation surrounding interest rates in Japan.

With the official discount rate stuck at 0.5 percent, and many depositors in Japan getting less than 1 percent interest for their money, it was inevitable that they would eventually begin to look abroad. When they did, it was inevitable that the yen would begin to weaken.

Anyone who keeps his money in yen is losing not just the interest spread but also the exchange gains, a total of well over 10 percent per annum for the past five years.

What is surprising is not the yen collapse we see today but

the absence of collapse years ago when it was already clear that the economy would not recover quickly.

Timidity, misguided patriotism and optimism for early recovery were the main reasons why most Japanese kept their money in Japan. It has taken the best part of five years, and some easing of the rules on sending money abroad, for depositors to get smart.

Rather than loss of confidence or the selling out of Japan, what we see now is a belated understanding of how foreign exchange markets work.

Similarly with the economy generally, it has long been obvious that no economy, not even Japan's, could stand a sudden collapse of the grossly inflated asset values built up during Japan's bubble economy of the

early '90s. Worse, once the collapse got under way there was every chance that it would spiral. Even interest rates at close to zero would not stop the rot.

The one person to realize this was the then prime minister and Keynesian economist Kiichi Miyazawa, back in 1992. But, as he said on a recent television program, his proposal then for the government to step in decisively to rescue bank loans already turning sour because of collapsing asset values was derided on every side, and by the business community especially.

Right through until very recently, the business and other "experts" — many heavily influenced by imported Reaganite/Thatcherite policies — told us variously that all would be well if Japan simply bankrupted inefficient financial institu-

tions, embraced full deregulation, privatized the post office system, moved to small government, reformed its administration, increased the ratio of indirect to direct taxes, and so on. It was similar to the way many in the West used the 1980s recessions to push their own private agendas.

In particular, we had the unbelievably foolish attempt late last year to introduce an item that had long been high on the Finance Ministry agenda, namely, a long-term program of severe fiscal restraint — at precisely the moment when the economy needed fiscal expansion.

Meanwhile, U.S. experts were urging their favorite agenda item, massive tax cuts — in a nation where high savings propensity and current pessimism guarantee that such cuts will simply end up as extra savings, which is the last thing

needed by Japan's demand-starved economy.

Fortunately, the politicians have at last begun to stop listening to these experts. Firm action to expand government spending and rescue the banking system is at last being promised.

These moves may be in time to rescue the economy. But things would have been much better, for Japan and the rest of Asia, if they had come in 1992.

The writer, a former Australian diplomat, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Big Change Is Unlikely

**FOR** the Asian economic meltdown to end, and real recovery to take place, Japan must restructure. That won't be easy. What Japan needs is a bigger revolution than Margaret Thatcher brought to Britain or Franklin D. Roosevelt brought to the United States.

Japan needs to become an open, consuming country, running large trade deficits with its Pacific neighbors to help them grow out of recession.

Every day the news from Asia shows how critical this is for the United States. Stability in China, Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea is a vital national interest for the United States, and Washington is doing everything it can think of to get Japan to take the necessary steps. Unfortunately, Washington is virtually certain to fail.

—Walter Russell Mead, in the Los Angeles Times.

## Asian Sins Alone Don't Explain This Crisis

By Tung Chee-hwa

**MELBOURNE** — Less than a year ago, Asia was still buoyed by years of continuous growth and prosperity. It seemed ready to shrug off numerous structural weaknesses and continue its march into the next century. But those weaknesses in some Asian nations triggered a financial crisis that has reverberated around the world.

Its causes and effects are complex. But in those countries which have been badly hit, there was a combination of private sector overborrowing, inadequate bank regulation, poor risk management, governmental subsidies and policy errors at the corporate and banking levels, both national and international. These are major flaws that need to be addressed if Asia is to regain its economic vitality.

But are these the only causes of the contagion in the region, which massive loan assistance programs from the IMF have at times seemed unable to stem?

Before the crisis erupted, the IMF, the World Bank and international rating agencies were saying that these same countries had exceptionally good growth prospects. Domestic savings were high, substantial progress had been made toward more open markets for both goods and capital, and investment had flourished.

So something else must have gone wrong; the problem is not regional but international.

Open capital markets should and could offer huge potential in speeding and sustaining economic growth. There are clear examples of these benefits in Asia and elsewhere. At the

same time, the recurrent volatility of the global financial markets can have a devastating impact in emerging economies where institutions are not fully developed.

The entire banking systems of Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia are comparable to one govt-owned regional bank in the United States. Their economic output is smaller than the funds controlled by such financial houses. In the electronic age, huge sums move around the world every day with an ease and rapidity never experienced before.

In 1996, the flow of funds into Asia, excluding China and Japan, was more than \$100 billion. In 1997, there was an outflow of more than \$100 billion. Such changes impose an impossible situation on the affected nations.

The existing structure for global trade and finance was designed some 50 years ago. It should be upgraded to cope with contemporary conditions. We need a new international financial architecture that is more suited for today.

The financial crisis in Asia has been painful for all economies in the region, yet the fundamentals in Asia have not changed. We still have a young and flexible workforce, a very high savings rate, openness to trade and ideas, and an indomitable spirit to improve ourselves.

However, some glaring uncertainty needs to be resolved. Japan, the second largest economy in the world, has fallen into recession, and we are

all concerned at the weakening yen. However, Japan has tremendous savings and external assets. With appropriate policies, the Japanese authorities will be able to revive their economy and help stabilize the Asian region.

With the devaluation of the yen and many other Asian currencies, China's competitiveness will suffer somewhat. Will China have to devalue its currency as well? In my view, the answer is "no." China's leaders are committed not to devalue.

In 1997, China's exports increased by nearly 21 percent and it recorded a trade surplus of \$40 billion. Its current account surplus amounted to 3.3 percent of GDP, and its foreign currency reserves stood at \$140 billion, the second largest in the world. China's economy expanded by 9 percent last year, while inflation was less than 3 percent. Its budget deficit was only 0.8 percent of GDP.

On these figures, China meets all the Maastricht criteria laid down for the introduction of European monetary union.

China's trade surpluses will decline, but on the whole it will continue to be internationally competitive. Meanwhile, the effect of devaluation on the manufacturing costs of other Asian countries is likely to lead to higher inflation, import costs and interest rates in their economies.

I expect the Asian financial crisis to bottom out in a number of years. There will then be slow but sure progress toward recovery. We have the re-

sources and capacity in the region to bounce back.

We must work together more closely to rebuild our vision of shared growth and prosperity. What we need now is the confidence to do so.

Mr. Tung is chief executive of Hong Kong. This comment is adapted from a keynote address on Monday at the 1998 Australia Summit in Melbourne, organized by the International Herald Tribune.

## 1998: Peace Prospects

**MADRID** — The 'Herald,' commenting tonight [June 16] on the question of peace, which is discussed by all the papers, says: "Will there be peace? General Primo de Rivera thinks so, Senator Moret thinks so, the Government thinks so. Public opinion in Spain thinks the exact contrary." The truth is that public opinion in Spain is that the country cannot make peace if she loses her colonies, and that now is the very moment when she can make the Americans suffer keenly. It looks as if public opinion will make the war last in spite of the general feeling that peace is urgently needed.

## 1923: Famine Nears

**WARSAW** — Advice reaching here from Moscow show that country districts of Russia are being swept by religious fervor directed against the

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**Bolshevik authorities** because of the famine which is rapidly approaching. The gatherings of peasants at the crossroads shrines express one of the most ominous reactions Russia has yet seen since the revolution. Religion being the dearest thing to the peasants' hearts.

## 1948: 'War Psychosis'

**LAKE SUCCESS** — Andrei I. Gromyko, Russia's delegate, said today [June 16] that the ruling circles of the United States were clanking atomic weapons to put political pressure on Russia. He said in effect that Russia was not afraid of such moves and added that they would not succeed. He mentioned former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes as a member of the "ruling circles" who want to wreck international atomic control and increase the war psychosis which Mr. Gromyko said exists in the United States.

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OPINION/LETTERS

# The Problem With Fundamentalists

By A. N. Wilson

LONDON — The Southern Baptist Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, adopted a declaration last week intended to reinforce traditional Christian family values.

Based on the Epistle to the Ephesians, a text that may or may not have been written by Saint Paul, it asserts that "a wife is to submit graciously to the servant leadership of her husband even as the church willingly submits to the headship of Christ."

Not surprisingly, the declaration has been received with some dismay by women's groups, liberal Christians and those who have noticed that social and familial conditions in modern America differ somewhat from those of first-century Asia Minor.

In a society where many families depend on both parents' jobs, and where women are as likely to earn a salary as men, it seems, to those who are not conservative evangelicals, as impractical as it is undesirable to try to recreate the ethics and behavioral patterns of a vanished age.

One is tempted to wonder how many of the 16 million members of the Southern Baptist Convention — they include President Bill Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House — really try to impose "servant leadership" over their wives and, if they do, whether the wives "submit graciously."

R. Albert Mohler Jr., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, is impatient. The declaration has been made at a time of "growing crisis in the family" and, says Mr. Mohler, the submission of wives to husbands is "clearly revealed in Scripture." It is "God's pattern."

The attempts by those such as Mr. Mohler to be true fundamentalists very readily

could start a conflagration. The key question is: Who stands to gain? Geographically, Kosovo is in a corridor that has been used over the centuries for European access to the Middle East. Today Kosovo, like the rest of the Balkans, is also a key area in the shipment of oil from Kazakhstan via the Black Sea.

The hypocrisy of "defending" Albanians in Kosovo is in blatant contrast with U.S. unwillingness to do anything about such outrages as the slaughter of indigenous people in Chiapas, Mexico; the massacres in East Timor; or the bloodbath against the Kurds in Turkey.

Let's use our tax dollars to tackle joblessness, oppression, racism and discrimination in university admissions in our own country. We need to protest this move toward war.

MAHMOUD ELAHLI, Onawa.

Why the saber rattling and military maneuvers near Kosovo? We Americans deserve to know the real reasons behind a move that

one would rather not know the answer to that question.) Yet all these things are part of "biblical morality."

The truth is that if you want to extract a template of sexual morality and politics from the New Testament — leaving aside the Old Testament for the moment — you will find that the texts yield highly confusing results.

Paul, for instance, moved in a cosmopolitan, commercial middle class world in

**They deify a mid-20th century, middle class, Western way of life.**

which several of his women friends — Lydia is a conspicuous example, Priscilla another — ran their own businesses and were the heads of churches in their localities.

The text in which Paul tells the Corinthians that "women should keep silent in church" is obviously an interpolation by a later, misogynist Christian scribe, since earlier in the same letter Paul has spoken of women prophesying.

Paul thought the world was about to end. Far from having a cozy 1950s-style ideal of family life, he advised his followers not to marry at all. The early church was consistently hostile to family life and held up as role models ascetics, celibates, self-mutilators and desert dropouts. It is safe to say that none of the saints or heroes of the early church would have been welcome at a Southern Baptist Convention.

Cross-question conservative evangelicals closely and you will virtually always find that their religion consists in

deifying a mid-20th century, middle class, Western way of life. A few stray texts chosen at random from the confusing and multifarious pages of the Bible serve as useful bats with which to hammer the heads of homosexuals, divorced women, Jews and more or less anyone who is not a conservative evangelical.

That said, my heart does rather bleed for them. Truly, they have seen a terrible problem, but they have found a solution that is not just terrible in itself, it is a nonsolution. The problem is the ethical dissolution of America and Europe, a collapse of any shared value systems or any way in which we can talk to one another about right and wrong.

A true biblical faith recognizes that the Bible is not a book of answers. It is the story of the human race getting it wrong, over and over and over again. Even Paul frequently contradicts himself, rebuking his own folly, harshness and intolerance.

Like us, he lived in a time of social and moral dissolution. The imaginative freedom that he sought from the bonds of "law" is something truly exciting, if one could begin to grasp its meaning. It has next to nothing to do with attempts to drag women into line — an ambition that, even if it were desirable, has been shown to be comically ineffectual since the time of Aristophanes.

The writer is the author of "Paul: The Mind of the Apostle" and "Jesus," among other works. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Eureka! Neutrino Makes Theorists' Day

By Simon Singh

NEW YORK — This month, a team of physicists working deep inside a Japanese mine shaft announced that the neutrino, perhaps the most mysterious particle in the universe, does indeed have mass.

Although fellow experimenters applauded the discovery and the press reported it enthusiastically, the most joyous response came from theoretical physicists who devote much of their lives to conjuring up explanations of the universe and then must wait for experimenters to prove them true.

The neutrino, one of the building blocks of the universe, is the most ghostly of particles, inasmuch as it has evaded almost all methods of detection. Its story began in 1930 when experimenters studying the particles from the decay of radioactive materials were confounded by their flight path. The detected particles did not fly off at random but were skewed in a certain direction.

To make sense of this and also to retain some sense of harmony and balance, theorists hypothesized that an undetected particle, the so-called neutrino, must be flying off in the opposite direction. It took 20 more years before experimenters were able to prove that the neutrino really did exist and was not just a theoretical convenience.

More recently some theorists began to believe that the neutrino has a minute mass, and over the last decade experimenters have been trying to prove or disprove their hypothesis. However, they can measure a particle only when it interacts with their detector, and neutrinos are notoriously reluctant to interact with anything.

Unlike a photon of light, which will readily interact with the retina and be absorbed by a sprinkling of flimsy cells, a neutrino can pass through 6 trillion miles of lead without leaving

any trace of its passage. It took one of the subtlest measurements in history, made by one of the most sensitive of detectors, to confirm that the neutrino does indeed have mass.

This breakthrough illustrates that the progress of science is a continual and fro between theorists and experimentalists. While the theorists sit with

## MEANWHILE

pencil and paper scribbling models of the universe, it is up to the experimentalists in the laboratory to find a way of testing these theories.

Occasionally, the experimentalists lead the way, generating results that force the theorists to revise their models or concoct new ones.

This was the case in the 1950s, when physicists discovered new particles (the so-called particle zoo) whose presence had not been predicted by any existing theory.

Such a "paradigm shift" can have a traumatic impact on older theorists, who are left behind while a new generation picks up the pieces. A particularly striking example of this occurred in the early 1900s, when the quantum revolution upended physics, displacing an entire generation.

In recent years, theorists have been in the vanguard, postulating the Standard Model, which has been very successful at explaining experimental results. Since then, theorists have been developing new theories, some of them refinements of the Standard Model, others more radical.

The trouble is, it has been difficult to verify these new theories, because their predicted repercussions could not be tested by any known technology. So, while experimentalists tried to in-

vent better detectors, the theorists were pushing ahead, adding more hypotheses to theories that had yet to be proved. This created a house of cards, a beautifully constructed architecture of theories that rested on purely speculative foundations.

The only way to shore up these theories, or demolish them, was by experimentation, the ultimate arbiter of truth. Sir Arthur Eddington, a formidable experimenter in the early 20th century, called experimentation "an incorruptible watchdog." Max Planck, one of the founders of quantum theory, said, "An experiment is a question which science poses to Nature, and a measurement is the recording of Nature's answer."

The challenge is in constructing the right experiment. And the scientists in Japan succeeded in doing this.

Thanks to them, the hypothesis that the neutrino has a mass is now a demonstrable fact. This knowledge affects theories about the engine that powers the sun. It also may explain why astronomers see only a fraction of all the material they expect to find in the universe, and it should help determine the fate of the universe — will it expand forever or eventually collapse in on itself? All of this depends on the mass of the neutrino.

Theorists suspected the neutrino has a mass. Experimenters looked, and they found it. For most theorists this is a joyous occasion. But there are others whose theories have relied on a neutrino devoid of mass. For them this month's announcement destroys their hypothesis. It will mean erasing what is on the blackboard and starting all over again.

The writer, a former particle physicist, is the author of "Fermat's Enigma." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Americans Have No Use for Absolutes

THE genius of the American experiment has been to reconcile God and freedom.

Religious faith and political liberty have coexisted in the United States because most of us Americans have learned the importance of never practicing exactly what is preached to us. Many of us swear eternal fidelity to religious rules and then bend those rules to fit secular reality.

The day after the Southern Baptist Convention declared that a woman should "submit herself graciously" to her husband, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that parents can use publicly financed vouchers to send their children to church-affiliated schools.

Barry Lynn of Americans United for Separation of Church and State protested that "taxpayers shouldn't be forced to pay for religious schools."

The Baptist leaders and Mr. Lynn come from different ends of the spectrum, but they are both wedded to doctrines that have very little in common with the views and behavior of the majority of Americans.

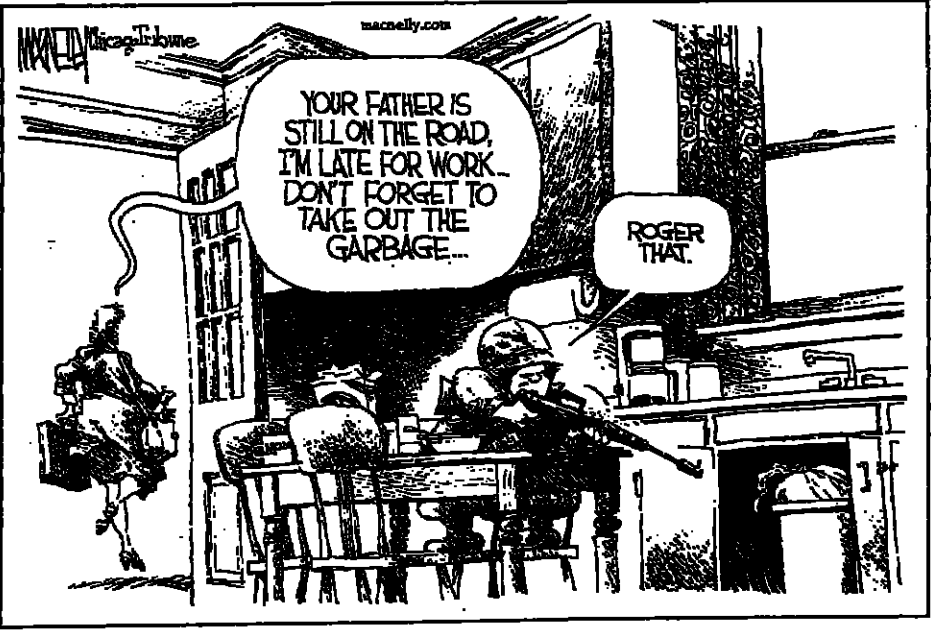
The Southern Baptist Convention, which justified the new declaration by referring to biblical passages, believes that the Scriptures must be obeyed literally. The same can be said of First Amendment absolutists, who read the U.S. Constitution, a text sacred to them, as though its prohibition of an establishment religion also forbade any and all connections between God and government.

Many Americans find such constitutional fundamentalism as puzzling as religious fundamentalism. After all, America has long had what sociologists call a "civic religion" that couches the special destiny of the

nation in spiritual language. America's compromise between God and freedom will survive. Most Americans will go their own, sensible way, as they have always done. That is why, despite this latest declaration, Southern Baptist women will continue to work, and their churches will tone down, if not ignore, the rhetoric of their leaders.

And it is also why groups such as Mr. Lynn's, which urge strict separation of church and state, risk losing support among constituents traditionally associated with the left: African-Americans and Latinos, both among the most religious of America's ethnic groups, as well as all who believe that religion has a place in pursuing the aim of social justice.

Alan Wolfe, a sociology professor at Boston University, commenting in The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### On Kosovo

Though I believe in the nonviolent resolution of conflict, the brutal repression of Kosovo's Albanian majority does not leave any room for negotiated settlement.

America must come to the assistance of Kosovo's freedom fighters. With American support, Kosovars can easily defeat Slobodan Milosevic and his murderous gangs.

If Kosovo is granted autonomy as a republic like Montenegro it will be possible to keep Yugoslavia intact. But Mr. Milosevic must go; a tyrant can never change his nature.

MAHMOUD ELAHLI, Onawa.

Why the saber rattling and military maneuvers near Kosovo? We Americans deserve to know the real reasons behind a move that

### A Tax Plan

Regarding "Price of Crude Plunges by 7%" (Finance, June 16):

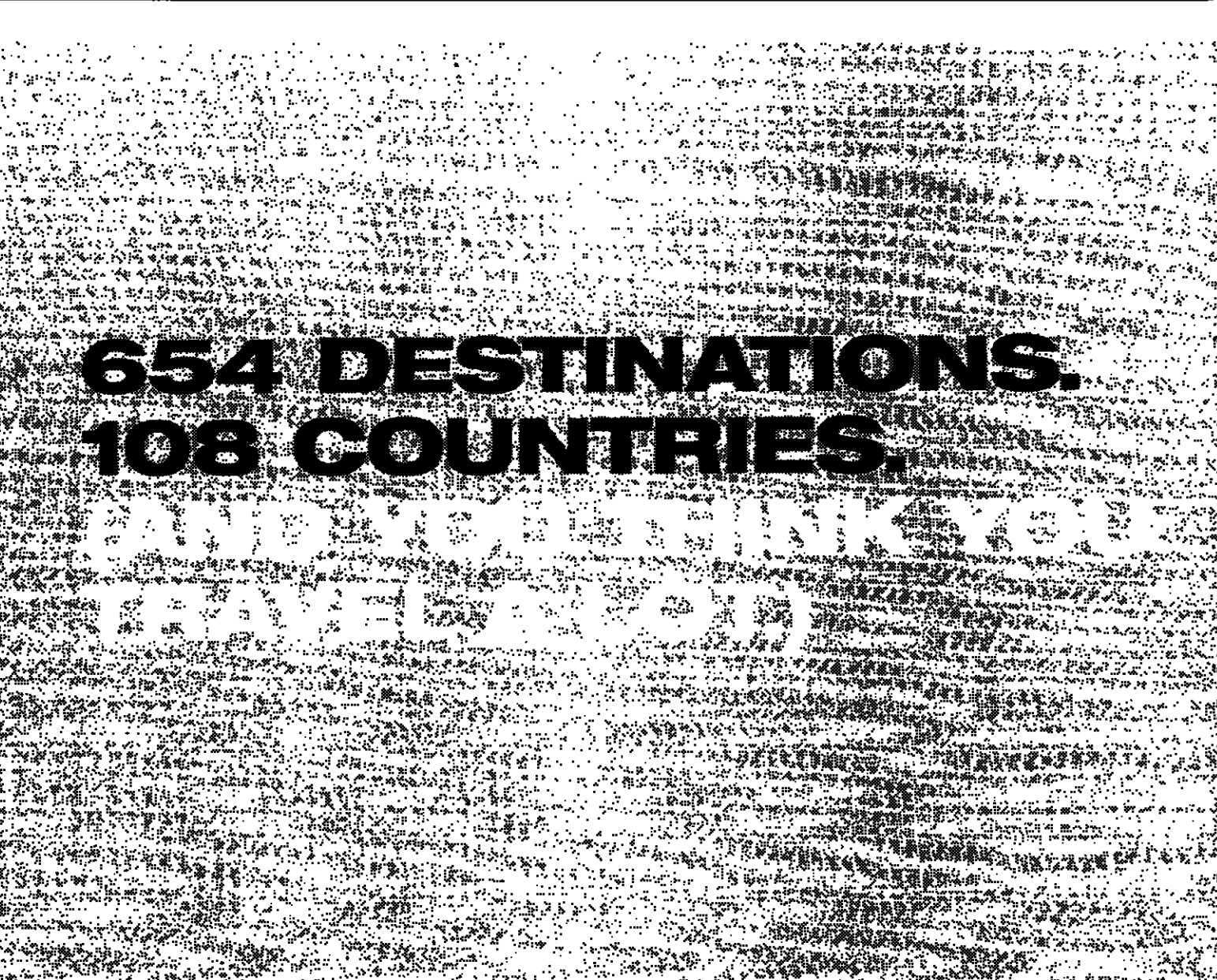
With the substantial drop in international crude oil prices — down 32 percent this year — the U.S. government has a unique and unusual opportunity to generate a considerable amount of revenue without causing the slightest hardship to its citizens.

An added 25 cents of federal gasoline tax would probably not raise the price of gas over its October level, provided the middlemen can restrain their greed.

The results of this painless tax could go to diminish the \$5 trillion-plus national debt and the resulting interest payments, which account for some 15 percent of all federal spending.

KAREN TALBOT, San Francisco.

EDMUND LAZAR, Lorgues, France.



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## Another Coltrane, A Different Sound

### Treading Warily in a Father's Steps

By Ben Ratliff  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's a perfect indicator of jazz's restricted place in American society that Ravi Coltrane — the son of John Coltrane — was nobody special as a boy growing up in Woodland Hills, a suburb of Los Angeles, far away from the bohemian world.

He was nearly 2 when his father died of liver cancer in 1967, and the family moved from Long Island to the San Fernando Valley, where he lived with his mother, Alice Coltrane, and three siblings. Of course, he was suddenly somebody very significant when he arrived at the California Institute of the Arts to study tenor and soprano saxophone, because John Coltrane — who played the same instruments — is still the apotheosis of the jazz sainthood myth.

"When I went to Cal Arts," Coltrane, 32, said, "I was starting out late. I couldn't play at all, and I had this name that people weren't used to dealing with. I constantly kept this in my mind: I'm here to do one thing. I just wanted to learn about this music and see if I can deal with it as a player. And I'm still thinking like that."

After graduating, Coltrane moved to a second-floor apartment and rehearsal space overlooking a commercial avenue in Queens in 1991, and started a long apprenticeship with various band leaders, including Elvin Jones, Jack DeJohnette, Wallace Roney, Joanne Brackeen and Steve Coleman.

Relaxed and athletic-looking, he sat at his piano bench a few weeks ago, slapping a chessboard queen into the palm of his hand while he talked, the phone ringing every few minutes.

"There's a lot of stuff going on," he said, a bit regretfully. "Too much, sometimes. I'd rather be working than not working, but I think I'll get a better feel for things after this year is over."

After appearing as a sideman on 29

records, Coltrane made a debut album, "Moving Pictures" (RCA/BMG), released last month. Since then he has played at Sweet Basil in New York, taken a few trips to Europe and has already been occasionally misquoted talking about his father in a rush of interviews.

"Moving Pictures" is a rare jazz record. It isn't dazzling; Ravi Coltrane's music works on you more slowly. He has a warm, streamlined tone, and he's partial to small, sharp motifs and pockets of silence rather than the endless stuffing of notes through complicated harmonic grids. Along with the tenor saxophonists Mark Turner and Greg Tardy, Coltrane is one of a growing number of jazz players in their early 30s who are making their mark, an age at which some of their own ideas about music have had time to cool and harden.

The positive effects of that waiting process is obvious to any listener. It's clear that Coltrane hasn't been bossed around by a producer. The first track on the record gives you the idea: It's Coltrane and the trumpeter Ralph Alessi playing free improvisations with the Jamaican drum trio Ancient Vibrations, barely jazz at all.

Thereafter, the compositional ideas are kept simple, the drummer Jeff Watts turns in a memorable performance as rhythm predominates, and by the end of the album you're left with an accurate indication of Coltrane's talent. And, no, he sounds nothing like his father. Where John's music was urgent and prolific, Ravi's is cool and concise.

Coltrane has gained a sense of quiet pride and tact from living with his surname, where others in his position might have spiraled off into brass delusions. From the start, he had been approached with offers to record as a band leader.

"From the minute I picked up the horn," he said, "I started to see that I was going to get some breaks that other guys wouldn't get." Some of those potential breaks felt undeserved. "You can tell," he said firmly, "when somebody



Coltrane: "I had this name that people weren't used to dealing with."

has the 'Coltrane' thing in their eyes." But judging from his early recordings, it was clear that he wasn't ready; he hadn't learned how to shape his solos, and his tone had rough patches.

Coltrane also credits his mother with supporting many of his decisions. During his youth, he said, Alice Coltrane wasn't a stage mother. "She never pushed music on us," he said.

And his mother says she never expected her children to take up the family trade. "I felt that was too much of a criterion to put over your children," she said. "What I made sure of as a mother was that music would be heard, that instruments were here. I didn't want them to reject music and feel that it was forced on them. They had a life filled with different options."

music was blossoming; you can hear how Coleman's distinctively cropped rhythmic motifs were fertile suggestions for Coltrane's music.

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## Swedish Ballet Savors 225 Years

By Anna Kisselgoff  
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — The Royal Swedish Ballet ended its 225th-anniversary festival with a lively four-hour gala. During an eight-day marathon that included a delightful "Nutcracker" with a Swedish flavor, the company presented past and present repertory. The gala program did the same, with guest artists from France, Italy and Denmark, all countries whose dancers and ballet masters played a role in Swedish ballet's history.

King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia attended the performance on Saturday night at the Royal Opera House and led the standing ovation at the end from the royal box. The king took some good-natured ribbing from Rolf Skoglund, an actor who gave a first-class impersonation of the 18th-century Swedish king Gustav III.

Addressing his French ballet master, Louis Gallodier (Istvan Kisch), this Gustaf recalled onstage that when he created his ballet company in 1773 he did not want it to be "a mere branch of the Paris Opera Ballet." It was to be Swedish in spirit and content. Catastrophized into the present by the end of the program and looking around for someone of "equal rank," he told the current king that priority must be given to support of the arts.

Filippo Taglioni, an Italian ballet master who worked in Paris and Stockholm, was recalled by an excerpt from his 1832 version of "La Sylphide." Nicolas Le Riche, Elisabeth Plateau and Karin Averty, the high-powered dancers from the Paris Opera Ballet, danced the Act I pas de trois from Pierre Lacotte's familiar reconstruction, very different from the Danish version choreographed by August Bournonville in 1832. It was Taglioni's daughter, the Swedish-born Marie Taglioni, who danced the original "La Sylphide."

But Bournonville was remembered as well. His French father, Antoine Bournonville, was a principal dancer in the Royal Swedish Ballet and he himself headed

the Swedish Royal Opera House from 1861 to 1864. Anne Marie Vessel, from the Royal Danish Ballet, choreographed a version of a scene from "Bellman," an 1844 ballet that August Bournonville choreographed about Carl Michael Bellman (1740-95), a Swedish poet and composer still beloved for his songs about nature, love and drink.

Johan Kobborg and Henriette Muus from the Royal Danish Ballet were charming if muted in the mimed and danced love spat between Bellman and his wife.

Carla Fracci, a superstar from Italy, was given chiefly impressionistic images from Isadora Duncan's life and dances in "Homage to Isadora Duncan." Slowly but potently she worked her magic as a Duncan mourning her drowned children.

The choreography by Millicent Hodson and Kenneth Archer is not the best on the Isadora theme but it works as a vehicle for Fracci, one of American Ballet Theatre's greatest ballerinas in the 1960s and 1970s. As Lena Nordin sang Schubert's "Ave Maria," Fracci's dramatic power channeled the gestures of a mother cradling a child into an image of Duncan strangled by her scarf.

THE surprise of the second half of the festival was the "Nutcracker," choreographed by Par Isberg, a principal dancer who is now the company's resident choreographer.

He and Erik Naslund, the director of the Swedish Dance Museum, have fashioned a fresh and engaging scenario that stays true to the spirit of the original 1892 "Nutcracker," but draws upon the Swedish children's books of Elsa Beskow (1874-1953).

Some of Tchaikovsky's music has been cut and this production is not a grand classical spectacle. But Isberg is impressively fluent in two big classical ensembles, the "Snowflakes" and the "Waltz of the Flowers."

There is a wonderful use of folk forms, and the live nutcracker doll is here a traditional gift-bearer in a straw goat's mask.

## Tales From the Mines and Movies

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Films routinely plunder so much of what is great about the British theater that it is good to see something paid back at last.

A couple of years ago, "Brassed Off" was Mark Herman's touching and savage account about the closing of yet another Yorkshire coal mine and the determination of the pit band to play on regardless. The film never got its full credit, largely and unluckily because it was overtaken all around the world by the huge success of the not dissimilar "Full Monty." But of the two, "Brassed Off" had the better script, and the dramatist Paul Allen has come up with a wondrous stage version, which plays the National's open Olivier stage only to the end of this month, on a visit from its native Sheffield Crucible.

From the moment the miners flood across the open stage, trombones raised and helmet lamps lit, it is clear we are in for a good night. Where as the film harked back to "This Sporting Life" and that whole Woodfall Films series of early '60s Northern movies, the play suggests a still longer heritage, going back to J.B. Priestley, Emyln Williams and even the "pit" plays of D.H. Lawrence, all of whom saw the mines a metaphor for communities in peril.

Except that now it's all over. As a whole society fragments and dies, men who get up in the morning only to see whether their luck has changed, and women who believe they were only put on earth to make up God's numbers, try to cope with the end of an era. So "Brassed Off" is not just about a brass band in crisis. It's about all its players struggling against the Heseltime edict of 1992, which closed down more than half

their pits. Their reactions, from pragmatic through suicidal to merely stubborn, and what happens to a community when its sole purpose for existence is suddenly taken away, is what this great and terrible story is all about.

At the Queen's, sharply timed to open with the World Cup, David Farr's "Elton John's Glasses" has two great center-forwards playing for it. Brian Conley in the lead and Terry Johnson as director. This is a curious script, which starts as a sitcom inspired by Tony Hancock about a loser so paralyzed by his own inertia that all he can do is stare at video reruns of the moment in 1984 when Watford FC, on whose soccer field he virtually lives, lost the FA Cup. From there it lurches into a manic farce about a disastrous and thieving rock group, and finishes up in a tearful finale about a mother and daughter in some sort of love with our hero.

Johnson agilely stages all these shifts of mood with Conley as an adept anti-hero, but the rest of the company seems, like us in the audience, to be struggling with abrupt shifts of intention and atmosphere. Maybe this would have worked better as the pilot for a television series than a full-scale West End comedy.

At the New End, Paul Webb's first play "A Dangerous Woman" is a savagely funny monologue for Fenella Fielding, in which she plays the Duchess of Windsor at the end of a long and not entirely satisfactory life. As London has had at least one musical and two plays about the Windsors in exile these last months, enough might be thought to be enough, but Webb has had the wickedly enjoyable notion that Wallis Simpson's true life started only after the 1936 abdication. Thus we find her in league with the wartime Nazis, trying to kill off her perceived fashion rival Jackie Kennedy (a plot that goes disastrously wrong at Dallas), acting as unofficial

adviser to a soulmate, Richard Nixon, and finally whipping up unrest in Ulster. All this, mind you, after she has killed off George V in order to get her hopeless husband onto the throne.

The idea is less ludicrous than it must sound, and Fielding and Webb with their director, John Brenner, manage to make the idea of Wallis as a latter-day female Richard III wildly and wonderfully plausible in a production of considerable intelligence and eccentricity.

And finally, at the Bush, Doug Lucie's "Love You Too" is something of a disappointment, coming as it does from the dramatist who in plays like "The Shallow End" and "Doing the Business" seemed to me the best and most acid

dramatic chronicler of London life in the Thatcher '80s. But in coming into the present decade, with a play that runs from the first John Major election to that of Tony Blair last year, Lucie seems curiously unable or unwilling to deal with the new political watersheds, contenting himself instead with two interchangeable couples who find themselves fatally unable to live either together or apart.

So we have yet another play about the emotional damage we do to our ostensible loved ones. Lucie has always been at his absolute best in writing characters as reflections of their immediate moment in time; take away that moment, leave them floating in a morass of conflicting and sometimes violent emotional tension, and you lose a lot of their purpose. These are now people adrift, as one of them says, in their own little world, and despite an agile production by Mike Bradwell, it is a world that becomes progressively less enthralling as the power games start to dry up in despair or even death. It is also, in its last act, one of the most stunningly anti-female plays of recent times.



Jose Van Dam as Boris, left, and Leonard Pezzino as the Innocent in "Boris Godunov" in Toulouse.

## Original 'Boris,' Czar in Anguish

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

TOULOUSE, France — Musorgsky's "Boris Godunov" is a kind of archaeological work in progress. The composer's first version was not performed at all for almost 60 years after its initial rejection, but it seems to be coming into its own as the version of choice in the theater.

The 1869 original is taut and somber, seven scenes ending with the death of Boris. The Maryinsky Theater objected to the lack of an important feminine role, and the 1872 revision included the Polish act and a new ending. These are separate works, without even getting in to the prickly question of orchestration.

Nicolas Joel, artistic director of the Theatre du Capitole here, cast his vote for Musorgsky's first thoughts with a new production that was strongly cast,

beginning with Jose Van Dam's beautifully sung and deeply felt portrayal of the anguished czar.

Joel's production, physically lean and virtually without historical references, is played out on an almost bare stage with minimal furniture, so that the costumes of Gerard Audier and the lighting by Claude Beringuer were more than incidental.

The timelessness of this story of political intrigue and remorse is stressed in various ways. In the coronation scene, Van Dam as Boris stands amid the crowd, modestly garbed, beneath an ornately gowned dummy monarch who descends from the flies.

Boris is not lavishly dressed, but wears vaguely military clothing. Shuisky and the other parliamentarians are in formal swallowtail coats and top hats. The monk Pimen is outfitted as an Orthodox cleric, while other costumes

are reminiscent of the modest pseudo-peasant garb that Stalin used to affect. At the end a group of portraits descend from the flies, but they are faceless.

Michel Plasseon, who has guided Toulouse's musical life for three decades, conducted a performance rich in orchestral nuance, providing a solid musical platform for the drama.

Van Dam acted with his customary restraint and conveyed the czar's inner turmoil entirely through the art of song, even down to the moment of death. There was strong casting in the other important bass roles, too, with the physically and vocally immense Anatoli Kotcheva as imposing Pimen, and Tigran Martirosian a vividly drunken Varlaam.

Joseph Frank was a splendidly uncouth Shuisky and Leonard Pezzino movingly portrayed the Innocent, the holy fool who so unnerves Boris in the scene before St. Basil's Cathedral.

## 'Siegfried': Tech and Sympathy

By George W. Loomis

HELSINKI — Goetz Friedrich's productions of Wagner's "Ring" cycle have ranked among the more polemical of the last quarter century, and lately he has come under fire as intendant of the Deutsche Oper Berlin because of that company's enormous deficit.

But on the basis of the Finnish National Opera's "Siegfried," the third installment of its new "Ring," things are going right for him here.

Depending on how you count them, this is at least Friedrich's third "Ring," and it is shaping up as by far the best. The high-tech flavor of his earlier versions is retained but many of the more egregious departures from Wagner's specifications are now history. Friedrich still likes to begin scenes prematurely instead of

trusting Wagner for when to raise the curtain. But gone is the "tunnel of infinity" of his 1985 Berlin production, which, as seen in Washington a few years later, was modeled on the city's Metro.

Goetz Friedrich's new sets are striking to behold, especially his forest with its leafless, columnar trees seen amidst the changing hues of Knut Sommer's excellent lighting.

What really distinguishes the new effort, however, is the depth of Friedrich's understanding of Wagner's characters and their plights. Siegfried himself can seem more a bully than a hero, but Friedrich lent him an uncommon degree of sympathy. When that awkward moment came for Siegfried to kill Mime (the conniving dwarf who reared him), Friedrich made it seem almost an accident, thereby making it easier than usual for one to identify with Siegfried's good fortune later. And the

final scene with Brünnhilde vividly portrayed both the ecstasy and the trepidation each character feels.

Stig Andersen may not have the ideal vocal heft, but he made a splendid Siegfried nonetheless, proving that lyricism can go a long way in this part. As the Wanderer, Esa Ruusunen gave an intense portrayal of a Wotan reluctant to give up power.

Karan Armstrong's Brünnhilde, while dramatically arresting, was vocally uneven. Arild Helleland's hulking presence as Mime was hardly dwarf-like, but that is about the only negative thing to say about his acutely characterized performance.

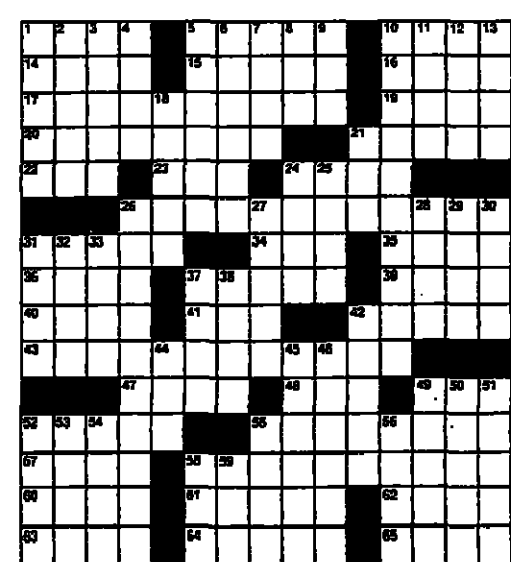
"Goetterdaemmerung" follows next year, with the entire "Ring" scheduled for spring of 2000.

George W. Loomis is a music writer based in St. Petersburg.

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 Take five  
8 Engineers' schools, for short  
10 Neighbor of Sudan  
14 "If —" should leave...  
15 Musical key  
16 Freight car hopper  
17 Thriller novel  
18 Plunders  
20 Pretine  
21 Like some bank checking  
22 Quito-to-Rio dir.

**DOWN**  
23 Sprout  
24 Early offspring  
26 Newspaper  
27 Copyists  
34 Test for a college yr.  
35 Chip chaser  
36 Russian river  
37 Ethical standards  
38 Kind of land  
39 Vistas  
40 Information from tree rings  
41 Uses a darning egg  
42 Lowbrow talk-show guest, maybe  
43 Remain  
44 Phone stand  
45 Peanut butter brand  
46 Suggest  
47 North Dakota neighbor  
48 Mathematician  
49 Turing  
50 Symbol of verity  
51 Glue  
52 Lover  
53 Drinks at the Pink Pig, say  
54 Is looking tired  
55 Goes downhill  
56 "This —" laughing mystery!



Puzzle by Elizabeth C. Gorski

**Solution to Puzzle of June 16**  
PLUMB CLY BLAM  
RESAY LAI BOISE  
IMADEHIANOFFER  
AMI AMP INFEAR  
MARLONBRAND  
ARK ETE YES  
ALONE OVER CORP  
WELCOME ASTORIA  
RAKE ADAY AMENS  
YRS BUD ARE  
THEGODFATHER  
SPIRAL RIA ODE  
HECOULDNREFUSE  
ALEUT JET PANES  
WEST BRO ADDLE

**DOWN**  
1 Casino show  
2 Olympian Janet  
3 Intuit  
4 Beethoven's "Archduke"  
5 Fortinsky's ex  
6 Decadent  
7 Attired  
8 "Bel —"  
9 The Boesopus, e.g.: Abbr.  
10 Biographer  
11 Hard thing to walk on?  
12 French cleric  
13 Two tablets, maybe  
14 — Andronicus  
15 Wellness org.  
16 Treat successfully  
17 Some 120 m.p.h. services  
18 They took their own horns  
19 Get to yes  
20 Verve  
21 Do onгами  
22 Bath add-ons  
23 60's British P.M.  
24 Douglas-Horne  
25 Fruit cooked in cream and sugar  
26 With: Prefix  
27 Gp. advocating tough liquor laws  
28 Brute  
29 Emergency worker  
30 Order to Fido  
31 Let off  
32 Some VCR's  
33 Actor Grey and others  
34 Dramatist Henrik  
35 1980 DeLuxe film  
36 Talks one's ear off  
37 Ersatz juice  
38 He's not one to talk  
39 Spicy cuisine  
40 Time divs.  
41 Chat room init.







The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
 The Associated Press

**KYODOKU**  
Doing what others can't

# U.S. Worries Over Impact Of Yen's Fall

*Washington, D.C. fears that the yen's fall will hurt the U.S. economy*

**U.S. Policy**

## To Cut Capacity.

**CURRENCY**

Currency	Rate
Swiss Franc	1.48
West German Mark	1.85
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	2036
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Japanese Yen	136
British Pound	1.54
Dutch Guilder	3.60
Belgian Franc	36.36
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Scandinavian Krona	4.76
Irish Punt	7.88
Greek Drachma	340.75
Turkish Lira	1.80
Israeli Sheqel	3.48
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	10.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	150.00
Thai Baht	50.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00
Philippine Peso	48.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Chinese Yuan	2.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Japanese Yen	136.00



## U.S. Worries Over Impact Of Yen's Fall

Some Clinton Aides Fear  
Tokyo Wants It to Drop

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the last 10 months the Clinton administration has warned that a full-blown recession in Japan could prove the time bomb of the Asian crisis, setting off a sharp fall of the yen and, in turn, a second wave of the economic contagion that is spreading to investors around the globe.

That now appears to be what is happening. It also appeared Tuesday that Deputy U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers might be planning a trip to Tokyo this week for economic talks with Japanese officials. But President Bill Clinton's economic advisers, weary of jawboning their Japanese counterparts, say the United States has very little leverage remaining over Tokyo.

In fact, in internal White House arguments in recent days, some of Mr. Clinton's advisers have contended that Japan's hidden strategy is to let the yen fall — making Japanese goods less expensive in the United States — even if the fall undermines other countries in Asia or worsens troubles in Russia and Latin America.

The recession in Japan is making it nearly impossible for other Asian countries to export more goods to Japan. Meanwhile, as the yen falls Japanese goods push out products that other ailing Asian countries are trying to export to the United States and Europe, particularly South Korean cars, steel and semiconductors.

"What is happening in Japan is hitting all of its neighbors — Korea, Thailand — and it is triggering a huge amount of instability around the world," Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative, said in an interview. But when asked what the United States could do, she offered little new.

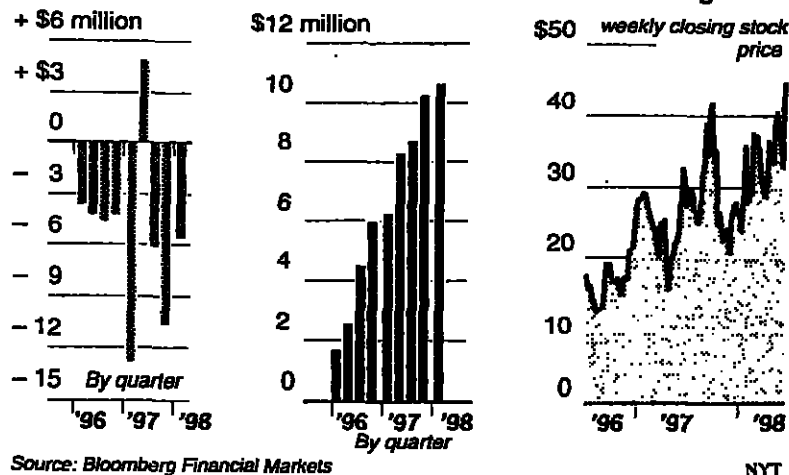
"We need to keep putting pressure on them, both bilaterally and through our allies," she said. At the same time she conceded that the threat the United States has occasionally wielded in trade disputes — closing the American market to cars or computer chips, for example — would probably only accentuate Japan's troubles if used to compel Tokyo to speed economic reforms.

In private, administration officials have long referred to Japan as "the last fire wall" of the Asian crisis, and contended that if that wall were breached, it was only

See YEN, Page 14

### Choosing to Look at the Upside

Although the company has yet to be profitable ... its continuously improving sales ... have persuaded some investors that Cnet is a stock worth owning.



Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets

Halsey Minor in San Francisco at the studios of Cnet, his computer news company. He says he aspires to be the first media mogul of the Internet.

## Minor's Major Goal: To Be Internet's Media Mogul

By Saul Hansell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is hard for most people, even those who know him, to comprehend the magnitude of Halsey Minor's ambition.

But Thomas Rogers, the president of NBC's cable and Internet division, got to witness Mr. Minor in the full flush of confidence last Wednesday at Le Cirque 2000 in Manhattan — a victory lunch to celebrate NBC's acquisition of a controlling stake in Snap, the Internet directory and guide service created by Mr. Minor's company, Cnet.

After Mr. Rogers asked Mr. Minor to write his prediction for Cnet's stock price a year from now on a slip of paper, a half-dozen NBC executives around the table jotted down their own guesses of what he had written.

Knowing the 33-year-old Cnet founder's lofty regard for his new-media vision, each picked a figure far above the \$48 that Cnet shares were trading at that day — a number that was already a 45 percent jump from Monday, the day before the NBC deal was announced.

Even so, when Mr. Minor unfolded

his paper, it had a figure much higher than anyone had dared guess. (The price? No one would comment for publication.)

Mr. Rogers was surprised by the apparent hubris, he recalled later, for even the most ambitious executives at General Electric Co., NBC's parent, cloak

### MEDIA MARKETS

their aspirations behind at least some false modesty. And in Silicon Valley, near Cnet's headquarters in San Francisco, executives typically sit in torn jeans and talk about how their technology is improving society. (It is only on the sly that they peek at the up-to-the-minute value of their stock options.)

But Halsey Minor has always made his aspirations clear: He's not out to save the world; he's going to conquer it. With a preppy appearance masking a pit bull intensity, Mr. Minor is not embarrassed to proclaim his intention to become the first media mogul of the Internet, the Ted Turner or Rupert Murdoch of his generation.

Depending on one's viewpoint, Mr. Minor is either a charismatic and passionate visionary or an abrasive, egot-

istic upstart. Whatever the angle, NBC decided to endorse Mr. Minor's strategic direction.

"This is the sign of a guy with a true vision, someone who doesn't mess around and mince words," Mr. Rogers said. "He is very creative, but he's also a businessman with two feet on the ground."

In last week's \$63 million deal, NBC agreed to acquire up to 60 percent of Snap's technically elegant but money-losing service and to promote it on the air to the 73 million people who watch its programs each week.

NBC's seal of approval does not guarantee Mr. Minor's success, of course. But the deal, and other recent evidence that his ideas may be catching on, does at least validate a new-media approach that until now has flouted con-

ventional wisdom.

His first Internet services, a series of Web sites about computers that started in mid-1995, gambled that money could be made producing new information for the Internet. Mr. Minor has expanded Cnet's original programming even as the approach has fallen out of fashion because it is expensive. Most of the successful content sites, like CNN.com and Time Inc.'s Pathfinder, so far largely reprint information created for other media or showcase content created by users, as in chat rooms.

Then, in an even more controversial move, Mr. Minor diverted 150 people at a cost of \$25 million to develop Snap, which was introduced last fall, three years after the introduction of Yahoo,

See CNET, Page 17

## Prada Says Gucci Stake Hits 9.5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Prada, a privately held Italian luxury-goods company, said Tuesday it had raised its stake in Gucci Group NV to 9.50 percent from 5.05 percent, raising the pressure on Gucci to consider combining operations.

Prada, which is now Gucci's largest shareholder, said it bought the stake for \$260 million between Nov. 17, 1997 and Monday as a "strategic investment," leaving open the possibility that it could seek a merger with, or acquisition of, all or parts of Gucci, according to a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in New York. In announcing the initial 5 percent stake last week, Prada's chief executive, Patrizio Bertelli, said he hoped the investment in Gucci would lead to the pooling of purchasing, joint negotiation for retail space, and the sharing of other functions.

The chief executive of Gucci, Domenico De Sole, has said the company does not plan to discuss any pooling of operations or offer Prada a board seat. He declined to comment Tuesday. Last week, Gucci bought back 1.1 percent of its equity in a defense aimed at thwarting a hostile takeover.

Prada's purchase comes as both companies suffer declining sales in Asia, a region that in recent years powered the growth of Italian luxury goods designers and retailers.

Last week, Gucci reported that its net income in the first quarter of 1998 fell 10 percent, to \$43.1 million as revenue slid 1.4 percent, to \$250.7 million.

Prada does not release profit figures. Carlo Pambianco, a consultant to the fashion industry in Milan, said, "Italian fashion houses must reach bigger dimensions to penetrate world markets."

Over the past year, Italian designers have begun cleaning up their accounts and seeking advisers for planned initial stock offerings or eventual sales to deep-pocketed rivals.

Analysts say Prada, by itself, is not in a position to launch a takeover of Gucci, though there has been speculation in Italian financial markets that it has the backing of a group of investors and fashion industry executives.

Gucci shares closed at 106.60 guilders (\$52.18) in Amsterdam, down 1.2 guilders. (Bloomberg, AP)

## To Cut Capacity, GM Will Endure Strike

By Frank Swoboda  
and Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. is willing to risk losing \$500 million a week in its standoff with the United Auto Workers union because it needs to eliminate excess production capacity to keep up with its competitors at home and abroad, industry analysts said.

They said that GM had far more capacity to build cars and trucks than it will ever need again and thus needed to convince the union that it is serious in its effort to trim down.

Throughout the 1950s and much of the 1960s, GM accounted for nearly half of U.S. vehicle sales. Today the company's share of the U.S. market has shrunk to 31.3 percent, but GM still has the production capacity to produce 39 percent of the country's demand for cars.

"GM has stated in the past that it will reduce plant capacity to match market share," said Joseph Phillippi, an analyst with Lehman Brothers Inc. in New York. "They are not going to reduce capacity to 31 percent because they will need space for new products. But it is unrealistic to think that they will ever see a 39 percent share again."

Ripples from the UAW strike against a metal-stamping plant and parts plant in Flint, Michigan, continue to spread throughout the company, GM said. The two strikes had forced 63,100 people out of work at 15 assembly plants and 32 parts plants in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

With the start of the strike against the Flint parts plant last Thursday night, company and union officials have estimated GM's entire North American production could be shut down this week. Negotiations are continuing, but the session recessed with no progress reported.

"If the strike is still going by the end of the week, GM will lose half a billion dollars a week in net income," said David Healy of Burnham Securities Inc., adding that he saw "no sign of give on either side."

Gary Lapidus, an analyst with Salomon Smith Barney, agreed. If anything, he said, the \$500 million estimate might be low. Mr. Lapidus noted, however, that GM began the strike with \$13 billion in cash reserves.

For the 9,300 UAW workers on strike in Flint, the specifics of the strike are secondary to the issue of job security. "You don't even have to know the issues," said Douglas Fraser, a former

UAW president. "There's a terrible feeling of insecurity among the workers. That's the basic cause. A lot of this is based on emotion. There's a lot of fear and insecurity."

Mr. Fraser agrees with industry analysts who ascribe the current situation to GM's overcapacity. GM "misjudged the market, and now it's painful as hell," he said.

Mr. Phillippi said competition in the auto business was "globally ruthless," and GM was being attacked at all points of the market. Mercedes-Benz AG and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG are revving up to pick off as many luxury car and truck buyers as possible. Dinto the Japanese and South Koreans.

And Toyota Motor Corp. is readying a fleet of full-size pickups at its assembly plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, to go after GM's crown jewels — its money-making full-size Chevrolet and GMC pickup trucks.

Mr. Lapidus said he thought the strike would last another week or two but, unlike in decades past, when GM's fortunes could affect the entire economy, many analysts believe a GM shutdown would have only a small overall impact. "It's become a pretty small piece of the total economy," he said.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HKD	TWD	THB
Australia	0.65	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	33.35	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.71	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
France	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	106.15	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
UK	0.61	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Libid-Libor Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
36-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Key Money Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
36-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Other Dollar Values									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HKD	TWD	THB
Australia	0.65	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	33.35	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.71	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
France	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	106.15	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
UK	0.61	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.37	1.37	0.61	106.15	—	—	—	—	—
Forward Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
36-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

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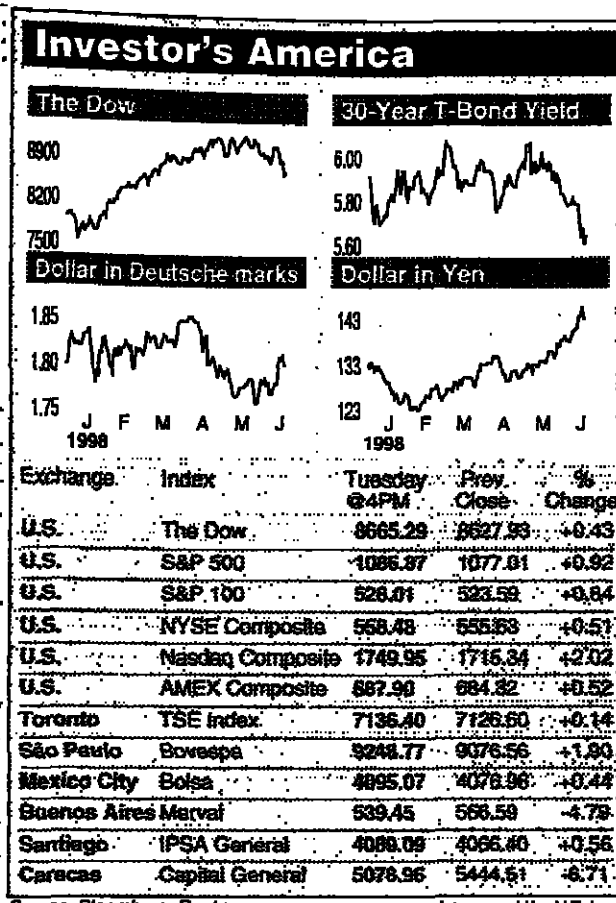
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## THE AMERICAS



## Greenspan Sanctions Mergers

New Wave Won't Undercut Competition Much, Fed Chief Says

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said Tuesday that the recent wave of industrial and financial services mergers was not likely to decrease competition.

Still, he said, it could create such large corporate bureaucracies that shareholders' returns would be hurt.

Mr. Greenspan and top Clinton administration antitrust and economic policy officials gave their views on the merger wave at a hearing before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee.

"The effects of the present merger wave on competition have yet to be determined, but there is little reason to expect their influence will differ substantially from the merger wave of the early 1980s, which produced at most a slight increase in manufacturing concentration," Mr. Greenspan said.

Janet Yellen, chairman of President Clinton's Council of Economic

Advisers, concurred with Mr. Greenspan. "The evidence we have does not suggest any alarming trend toward economic activity being concentrated in large firms," she said. "Moreover, large size is not the same as monopoly power."

Some members of Congress had expressed concerns that a number of recent bank mergers could force consumers to pay higher bank fees because of reduced competition.

Both officials said that while the wave of bank mergers had reduced the level of banks nationally, the number competing in any given region of the country remained about the same. But Mr. Greenspan said the local banking competitors now "tend to be the same competitors in an increasing number of markets."

Mr. Greenspan told the committee there was no doubt that some of the recent mergers were "truly, somewhat huge," but he said that was a factor of the growth of the economy and the increased forces of globalization.

Asked about the economic impact, Mr. Greenspan said there would be no job losses as banks consolidate branches, but he said a growing U.S. economy should be able to handle the displaced workers. He noted that 300,000 workers lost their jobs each week but the unemployment rate still stands at a 28-year low of 4.3 percent.

Both Joel Klein, head of the antitrust division at the Justice Department, and Robert Pitofsky, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, assured the committee in prepared testimony that their agencies were carefully considering the impact that various mergers were having on competition and the consumer.

"We believe that many of these mergers are the result of fundamental economic changes in both our economy and world markets and that they are, for the most part, beneficial to the economy and to consumers," Mr. Pitofsky said. (Bloomberg, AP)

## Poll Finds Most Admire Microsoft

NEW YORK — The U.S. government's antitrust battle against Microsoft Corp. has not tarnished the company's reputation as an outstanding business that makes high-quality products.

But according to the latest New York Times/CBS News poll, a majority of Americans — 60 percent — do think that Microsoft is a monopoly and that the Justice Department should continue to investigate the company and its business practices.

In a nationwide survey last week, 55 percent of those polled expressed admiration for the accomplishments of Microsoft and Bill Gates, the company's co-founder and chairman. Yet, the same people repeatedly said there was an important role for the government in making sure of fair play in the high-tech economy that Microsoft has come to symbolize.

## Dollar Falls Amid Fears Of G-7 Move

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply against the yen in nervous trading on renewed worries about possible Group of Seven intervention and reports that a U.S. Treasury official might soon visit Japan to discuss the weak yen.

Japan also said it would work with other countries to bolster its plunging currency.

"The dollar got way overbought and people are fearful about intervention," said Michael Rosenberg, global currency strategist at Merrill Lynch.

Deputy Finance Minister Koji Tanami said central banks from major industrial nations would not let

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

the yen weaken further, suggesting they were prepared to jointly sell dollars for yen.

"If the yen doesn't turn around, the global implications are disastrous," said Maureen McFarland, currency manager at MacKay Shields Financial Corp. "If Japan doesn't reverse the psychology of the market, that will force the hand of the Group of Seven to support the yen."

The dollar was quoted at 143.275 yen at 4 P.M., down from 146.150 yen Monday. The threat of dollar-selling drove the dollar down against other major currencies. The dollar was at 1.7985 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8105 DM.

The dollar was also at 1.4954 Swiss francs, down from 1.5065 francs, and at 6.0325 French francs, down from 6.0710 francs.

The pound was at \$1.6515, up from \$1.6350.

"There's an across-the-board move out of dollars," said Cameron Crise, a currency strategist at SBC Warburg Dillon Reed in London.

The dollar extended losses after the U.S. Treasury said the deputy Treasury secretary, Lawrence Summers, might travel to Tokyo for a special meeting.

Separately, a trade group representing the Big Three U.S. automakers called for coordinated yen-buying by the United States and other G-7 nations to prevent damage to the global economy.

"The time has come for coordinated intervention," said Andrew Card Jr., president and chief executive of the American Automobile Manufacturers' Association. (Bridge News, Bloomberg)

## Very briefly:

• H.J. Heinz & Co. said it had reversed a year-earlier loss with a financial fourth-quarter profit of \$181 million, or 49 cents a share. Sales increased 1.2 percent to \$2.48 billion in the quarter, which ended April 29.

• Boston Scientific Corp. said it would buy Pfizer Inc.'s Schneider Worldwide unit for \$2.1 billion, adding further products for clearing clogged arteries to Boston Scientific's own lines.

• United Rentals Inc. agreed to acquire a rival equipment rental company, U.S. Rentals Inc., for \$1.24 billion in stock and assumed debt to form the largest equipment-rental company in North America.

• The Justice Department asked a federal appeals court to overturn a court ruling that General Dynamics Corp. and Boeing Co. should keep \$3.8 billion for the termination of a contract for the Navy A-12 stealth attack aircraft.

• ACE Ltd. agreed to pay more than \$500 million in stock for Tarquin PLC, an underwriter in the Lloyd's of London insurance market. ACE, a Hamilton, Bermuda-based excess liability insurer, will pay Insurance Partners L.P. and other investors 14.3 million shares for Tarquin.

• Phelps Dodge Corp., one of the world's largest copper producers, said it would buy the Brazilian carbon black business of Minoreo SA for \$200 million. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Hefty Price Tag for Software Piracy

WASHINGTON — Software piracy worldwide cost companies \$11.4 billion in 1997 even though there was a decline in overall piracy rates, said a study released by two software industry trade groups. The rate fell to 40 percent from 43 percent of total software installed, though losses were \$200 billion greater than in 1996, the Business Software Alliance and the Software Publishers Association said.

## Technology Rally Offsets Blue-Chip Slump

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Tuesday as a rally in technology and oil issues offset a slump in blue-chip shares, which were concerned that a strong dollar will hurt company profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 37.36 points higher at 8,665.29, after the index slid 207 points Monday.

"Investors tend to love to buy on dips, and we've seen a pretty big dip

benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was down 1/32 at 106 23/32, taking the yield up to 5.65 percent from 5.60 percent on Monday.

U.S. economic reports did not help bonds. The Commerce Department said the consumer price index rose a bigger-than-expected 0.3 percent last month, the fastest in 17 months. CPI rose 0.2 percent excluding food and energy costs.

The Federal Reserve, meanwhile, said industrial production rose 0.5 percent in May, more than the 0.4 percent forecast. The plant-use rate, a measure of industrial capacity in use, rose more than expected.

IBM weighed on blue-chip shares after Merrill Lynch cut its earnings estimate for the company's second quarter to \$1.45 per share from \$1.52. IBM

finished 2 1/4 lower at 110.

Oil stocks erased some of Monday's losses. Noble Drilling Corp. rose 1 1/4 to 24, and British Petroleum PLC's American depositary receipts rose 2 13/16 to 85 13/16.

Battered computer stocks gained. Intel rose 2 15/16 to 69 13/16, and Microsoft rose 3 15/16 to 89 1/2. Dell Computer rose 4 23/32 to 84 31/32. (Bloomberg, Bridge News)

## U.S. STOCKS

here in a pretty short period of time," said Gary Campbell, chief investment officer at Commerce Bank Investment Management Group.

Still, "the stock market has the potential to run down a little bit further" because earnings estimates are too high, he said.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index rose 10.57 points, to 1,087.58, and the Nasdaq composite index, heavily weighted with computer companies, rose 37.36 points, to 1,753.11.

Advancing stocks outnumbered decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bond prices posted the biggest loss in almost seven weeks. The

## YEN: U.S. Worries Over Collapse of the Asian 'Fire Wall'

Continued From Page 13

a matter of time before Asia's troubles led the Pacific. It is an unproven thesis, but clearly investors harbor the same worry. The evidence came Monday on Wall Street, when last week's sell-off accelerated into a 207.01-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average, prompted largely by news that the dollar had touched an eight-year high against the yen. The Dow closed Tuesday up 37.36 points at 8,665.29.

All of this is bound to complicate Mr. Clinton's first trip to China, which begins next week. At the insistence of the Chinese, he is making no stopover in Japan, America's strongest military ally in Asia. That deprives him of a chance to drive home to the Japanese

public America's prescription: rapid deregulation and a bailout of banks modeled on the handling of the U.S. savings and loan crisis in the 1980s.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton is facing accusations from the Chinese and some other Asians that Washington and Tokyo are engaged in a conspiracy to let the yen fall, creating further troubles in the rest of Asia.

China has long worried about American efforts to contain its power, both military and economic. The falling yen and rising dollar, in the view of some nationalists, are means to this end. The currencies' shifts benefit the Japanese by making their exports far more competitive.

The opposite view — that the Asian crisis poses a rising threat to the United States — is voiced almost daily by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, but he has repeatedly infuriated Japanese officials by refusing to threaten imminent intervention in the currency markets.

"The Japanese wasted \$20 billion last month trying to intervene to keep the yen in the 130s," a senior Clinton administration official said recently. "Bob knows that running against the markets only delays the fall of a currency, it can't stop it. So he wants to pick his moment."

That is a fine strategy as long as the Japanese really fear the effects of a devalued yen. But inside the Clinton administration some officials have begun to question whether Mr. Rubin has read the Japanese correctly.

## U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes Most Active June 16, 1998

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	8665.29	8665.29	8665.29	+0.43
S&P 500	1065.97	1065.97	1065.97	+0.32
Nasdaq	1749.95	1749.95	1749.95	+2.02
AMEX	887.98	887.98	887.98	+0.52

Standard & Poor's

NYSE

Nasdaq

AMEX

Trading Activity

NYSE

Nasdaq

AMEX

Dividends

Company

Per Amt Rec Pay

Company

Per Amt Rec Pay

Company

Per Amt Rec Pay

Company

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## Asian Leaders

**The Associated Press.**

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Asian Leaders Urge Tokyo to Fix Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Japan, Asia

HONG KONG — Financial leaders across Asia issued a strong call to Japan on Tuesday to stabilize its currency and economy, warning that Asia could slide into depression if Tokyo did not act.

The call came as the Bank of Japan warned that the country's economic crisis was worsening as unemployment mounted and that the situation could stifle the effects of a \$114 billion stimulus package.

Leaders and senior financial officials from all over the Asia gathered Tuesday at meetings in Australia and Thailand to search for ways to avert a "second wave" of the financial crisis that ended a decade of rapid regional growth.

"The world must pay more attention to the Japanese problem," said Deputy Prime Minister Panitchakdi Supachai of Thailand at a conference in Melbourne. "There needs to be concerted action."

"Funds from the rest of the world need to be recycled back to Japan," said Mr. Supachai, warning that

failure to address the problem risked plunging Asia deeper into its economic mire and triggering "world-wide economic depression."

In Kuala Lumpur, Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim of Malaysia blamed Japan's "foot-dragging in strengthening its banking system and opening its markets" for the "gloomy" regional outlook. "The yen slide has changed the whole outlook for the immediate term. The Japanese currency is dragging down practically every currency in the region with it," he said.

"We shudder to think where we will be if the yen declines unchecked. The social impact will be severe," he added.

Mr. Supachai said, "If the yen drops with no bottom, the second Asian crisis will take place."

He warned that a second crisis could trigger "a world economic depression," involving China and Hong Kong.

Jean-Michel Severino, the World Bank vice president for East Asia and the Pacific, said the specter of

depression would overshadow the region until at least the second half of 1999. "We have one crisis behind us and we have entered a period of deep and probably long-lasting depression," he said.

The Bank of Japan warned in its report that employment and income had shown "significant deterioration" in Japan, and issued a warning about falling prices.

"There may be some additional downward pressures on prices if domestic demand weakens further," the report said. The bank said further declines in employment and incomes could offset the government's 16.65 trillion yen (\$113.92 billion) plan to spur growth.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto had pinned his hopes on a record stimulus package to spark a recovery. The package was expected "to boost demand through additional public works and special income-tax cuts, thereby ceasing the negative interaction of production, income and spending," the central bank added.

"However, such positive effects of fiscal policy may be weakened, if the ongoing rapid deterioration in employment and income conditions further dampens overall economic activity," it warned.

Following the report, Masaru Hayami, the Bank of Japan governor, said at least one policy board member had called for a cut in the bank's reserve requirement, the amount banks must keep on deposit at the central bank.

The report and Mr. Hayami's comment will increase speculation that the bank will push interest rates lower to coax the economy out of recession.

"The central bank clearly revealed a sense of crisis," said Yasunari Ueno, chief economist at Fuji Securities Ltd.

Investors and analysts said they were paying particular attention to the bank's remarks on prices after the bank acknowledged for the first time on June 5 that it was concerned about a "deflationary spiral."

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Prozac Maker Loses Case in Chinese Court

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — The American pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly & Co. said Tuesday that it had lost a Chinese court battle to defend its trademark anti-depressant Prozac against imitations, and warned that the decision would discourage foreign investors here.

Company sources said that the company would probably appeal the verdict by the Beijing High Court, an intermediate body.

Any appeal would be lodged with China's Supreme Court.

A spokeswoman said that the company was shocked by the decision, which she said would have far-reaching effects on other companies seeking to invest here.

"This kind of attitude doesn't encourage foreign investors to bring in proprietary material and new technology, when you're not sure you'll get the protection you're supposed to get according to international treaties," said Margaret Shu, a spokeswoman.

"I think this should trigger an alarm — the entire thinking behind the verdict," she said.

She said the verdict basically asserted that the Chinese government had the right to decide on its own who is protected from copies under Chinese laws.

That attitude conflicted with international treaties on protection of intellectual property rights, she said. Production of locally made versions of international drugs, which can be copied using low-level technology, is common in China, which outlaws imitations only in certain cases.

Eli Lilly said it was losing money from sales of copies of Prozac — the best-selling anti-depressant in the world — but declined to give figures.

The spokeswoman said she hoped the matter would be raised in the meeting planned later this month between President Bill Clinton and President Jiang Zemin.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		7,526.45	7,492.50	+0.45
Singapore Straits Times		1,048.96	1,052.84	-0.37
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,524.90	2,557.50	-1.26
Tokyo Nikkei 225		14,720.36	14,825.17	-0.71
Kuala Lumpur Composite		435.84	432.24	+0.83
Bangkok SET		257.44	263.09	-2.15
Seoul Composite Index		280.00	288.21	-2.85
Taipei Stock Market Index		7,404.27	7,269.88	+1.85
Manila PSE		1,725.55	1,746.86	-1.19
Jakarta Composite Index		399.51	406.50	-1.72
Wellington NZSE-40		1,870.21	1,882.71	-1.43
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,161.08	3,152.99	+0.26

Source: Reuters

## Very briefly:

- China Number-One Metallurgical Company's retired workers marched on the state-run factory in central Wuhan to protest unpaid pensions.
- Beijing said the United States had overestimated the size of its trade deficit with China and that the two sides were working on a new way to calculate the trade imbalance.
- Australia's two major airlines outlined strategies to cope with the slump in Asian business as Ansett International said it would eliminate first class and Qantas Airways Ltd. said it would fine-tune its Asian operations to limit losses.
- Japan will close 10 of the most indebted oil development companies financed by the state-run Japan National Oil Corp., the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported.
- NEC Corp. said it would work with Canon Sales Co. to develop and sell computer products that can read electronic mail over the telephone.
- Nomura Research Institute said global shipments of personal computers rose 14.1 percent in 1997, to 83.9 million units, from growth of 23.5 percent in 1996, as fewer large companies bought or replaced equipment.
- Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer maker, said it would spend 40 billion yen (\$273.7 million) to increase production of computer hard-disk drives by 50 percent, to 18 million units, in the year ending next March.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg

## Manila Urges Talks to Avert Airline Strike

Reuters

MANILA — The government on Tuesday urged talks to avert a general stoppage at Philippine Airlines after ground and cabin crews threatened strikes over the airline's firing of more than a third of its work force.

An industry source said more jobs at the financially troubled airline could be cut and that it had warned its creditor banks it might not be able to service its debt, which is estimated to be at least \$1.5 billion, after this month.

A government source said later Tuesday that the airline would not declare a moratorium on its debt payments and was working out a loan restructuring program with creditors.

The airline on Monday fired about 5,000 employees, saying it needed to retrench in order to survive because the current strike of its pilots, now in its 12th day, had worsened its financial problems.

"We have contacted the unions and the PAL management to come together," Jose Pinol, the undersecretary for labor, said. "There might be a solution other than termination."

Hundreds of members of three unions representing the pilots, ground crew and cabin attendants picketed the airline's offices in Manila's Makati financial district to denounce the mass layoff.

Leaders of the ground and cabin crew unions said joining the walkout was an open option for them.

Alexander Barrientos, president of the 9,000-strong ground crew union, said he feared dismissed workers might take rash action and warned that trouble could occur "once families get hungry."

## Downturn Greeted Filipino Leader

Reuters

MANILA — Joseph Estrada will begin his presidency just as the Philippine economy is taking a turn for the worse, data released Tuesday showed.

The unemployment rate hit a seven-year high of 13.3 percent in April, while imports tumbled in the same month and the government announced a leap in the budget deficit at the end of May.

The bleak economic figures on Tuesday followed recent data showing economic growth expanding by only 1.7 percent in the first quarter — far from the brisk 5.5 percent pace of a year earlier.

"We're still riding on the crisis," said Teresa Taningco, an economist at Banco Santander. "We're not out of it yet. This is going to be a long

ride." Josef Yap, fellow at the Philippine Institute of Development Studies, said the new administration "will inherit an economy that is growing at a very slow pace."

The government announced Tuesday that a revenue shortfall caused the budget deficit to surge to 15.4 billion pesos (\$363.7 million) by the end of May, far above a targeted 75 million pesos.

The region's economic crisis, including fresh currency turmoil, means the problem could worsen.

After the figures were released, Finance Secretary Salvador Enriquez said government revenue could fall 40 billion pesos short of the target for the year because of Asia's crisis.

"We fear the problem can worsen up to 40 billion pesos in

revenue shortfall," he told a news conference. "At least, that's all we have to pay for the crisis. Other Asian countries are suffering more."

President-elect Estrada, whose uncertain economic track record has been a worry for local business, will be inaugurated on June 30.

He was elected May 11 in a landslide.

During his campaign, Mr. Estrada pledged to improve the lot of the poor, who make up the bulk of the population.

Since winning, he has put up what many analysts consider a fairly balanced program to reduce poverty, improve the agricultural sector and at the same time continue with the market-friendly policies of his predecessor, Fidel Ramos.

## CHINA: The Weak Yen Is Testing Beijing's Resolve to Defend Its Own Currency

Continued from Page 1

by global markets. Because the yuan is not fully convertible, it is not vulnerable to the speculative attacks that have led to devaluations elsewhere.

Hence, for China, whether to devalue its currency is fundamentally a political decision, analysts say. By maintaining a stable currency, Beijing has become an island of calm in the Asian economic typhoon.

Mr. Mushkat said that while Japan seemed rudderless as its economy has slid into recession, the noises coming from Beijing are the sign of a rising economic power beginning to flex its muscles. "China is playing the game," he said, "while Japan doesn't even understand what the game is."

[After the Shanghai foreign exchange market closed, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhu Bangzao, insisted that Beijing would defend its currency. Reuters reported from Shanghai. "China's international balance of payments is relatively good," said Mr. Zhu, and the yuan "will continue to be stable."

[Mr. Zhu described as "totally

groundless" a report that Vice Prime Minister Li Langqing had said further drops in the value of the Japanese yen would put Beijing in a difficult position. "On the question of the renminbi not devaluing, our leaders and the central bank have always been clear," Mr. Zhu said.]

The renewed fears of a Chinese devaluation came on a day when Asian markets followed the movement of the Japanese yen. After plunging on Monday, the markets rebounded Tuesday morning when the yen briefly strengthened. When the yen retreated in the afternoon, shares dropped in tandem.

Most Asian markets ended down modestly, with the Malaysian market leading the declines with a fall of 3.63 percent, while Hong Kong closed up 0.86 percent. After seeing a surge on Monday, the dollar was trading at 143.175 yen in late New York trading, compared with 146.15 yen late Monday.

By contrast, the yuan was rock solid, closing unchanged at 8.2798 to the dollar, but only after the People's Bank of China intervened to support the currency. China also

lowered interest rates for dollar-denominated deposits — a move that analysts said could foreshadow a general cut in interest rates.

Such a move would be welcomed by Chinese companies, which are battling the familiar Asian affliction of slackening domestic demand, tight credit, and dwindling exports. But despite the jitters about a devaluation of the yuan, it is far from certain that Beijing is contemplating such a step. Nor is it clear a devaluation would be a tonic for China's mix of economic problems.

Several economists contend that devaluing the yuan could hurt China more than help it. For one, it would seriously erode confidence in Hong Kong, which is struggling to shore up its own currency. Although the Hong Kong dollar is linked to the U.S. dollar, it is psychologically underpinned by China's economy.

John Pinkel, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., said the Hong Kong stock market had taken a particular beating this week because it is one of the few outlets for investors to express their pessimism about China. For all the gripes of Chinese of-

ficials about the falling yen, it is not clear that the drop will hurt China that much. Dong Tao, an economist at Credit Suisse First Boston, points out that as exporters, China and Japan have few overlapping industries. A weak yen is far more damaging to South Korea and Taiwan, which compete with Japan in exporting electronics and other products.

"People are making a link between the yen and the yuan, but there is actually very little link," Mr. Tao said. He pointed out that China actually benefits from a slumping yen in one respect. Beijing has an estimated \$40 billion in foreign debt denominated in yen. So when the yen depreciates, China's debt burden is eased.

Of course, a weak yen hurts China merely by pulling the rest of Asia into a deeper economic quagmire. Together, Japan and the rest of Asia buy 43 percent of Chinese exports. After rolling up a 20 percent increase last year, Chinese exports declined an estimated 1.5 percent in May. A steep decline in exports will make it difficult for China to meet its goal of 8 percent economic growth in 1998.

## CNET: Firm's Chief Sets High Goals

Continued from Page 13

Excite and other competing Web guide sites. So far, its ratings have been minuscule.

But Mr. Minor was proved right that Internet guide services would be popular with users and more so with advertisers looking to find people interested in their wares. And he predicted that big media companies would decide that these sites, now known as portals, would be the centerpiece of their Internet strategy.

Indeed, before he reached the deal with NBC, which thinks its prime-time promotion can make Snap a top-rated portal, Mr. Minor was close to selling an interest in Snap, according to people close to the negotiations. One interested buyer late last year was Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Early this year, he was also close to a deal with New Century Network, a consortium of newspapers that is now defunct.

Things are also looking brighter for the computer Web sites as well. With far less information than its arch rival, the computer publishing colossus Ziff-Davis, Cnet's bright, easy-to-use sites have remained the ratings on service has become Silicon Valley's leading source of up-to-the-minute information about the technology business.

With the financial drag of Snap lifted, analysts expect Cnet to become profitable this year.

"I was surprised at just how much we were hurt because the market didn't see us as having a chance of surviving," Mr. Minor said last week.

"But I believe in the end our strategy has been vindicated." Investors simply have not understood Mr. Minor's long-term prospects, said Brian Oakes, an analyst with Lehman Brothers.

"The market is very short-term oriented," he said. "Building media brands takes years."

Mr. Minor was intent on becoming

ing a media baron even before he founded Cnet in 1992. While an undergraduate at the University of Virginia in the late 1980s, he installed four computers in public places to let people search for rental apartments. Later, Mr. Minor, along with Jeff Bezos, then both investment banking trainees at Merrill Lynch in New York, almost persuaded the brokerage firm to back them in a venture to deliver news electronically to executives. In a cost-cutting move, Merrill killed the project. (Mr. Bezos would go on to start Amazon.com, the on-line bookstore.)

Mr. Minor was crushed. "He was hopeless. He was like a colt in the stable waiting for the gate to open for a big race," recalled Russell Reynolds Jr., the well-known headhunter, who interviewed Mr. Minor for a position as his executive assistant a few months after he left Merrill. Looking for a smart aide to carry his bags and write speeches, Mr. Reynolds offered this deal: If Mr. Minor worked for two years, Mr. Reynolds would help him develop a plan for a new business.

The ideas were flowing from the start. "One day he came in with a stack of PC magazines, \$279 worth, that was three feet tall," Mr. Reynolds said. "Halsey said, 'Get it! People are spending money on this stuff.'"

But after his two indentured years, and despite introductions from Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Minor's plan for Cnet was rejected by most of the leading venture capitalists. Only after a year of living off money from friends and credit cards did Mr. Minor attract \$5 million from Paul Allen, the billionaire co-founder of Microsoft.

Suddenly, Cnet was an business, with an plan to start a cable network about computers and do something on-line. Mr. Minor set up a studio in some unused squash courts in a health club in the North Shore dis-

## Korean Firms Reforming Too Slowly, Says Kim

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — President Kim Dae Jung criticized South Korean conglomerates on Tuesday for being slow to restructure and urged them to risk losing vital affiliates to allow ailing industries to recover.

"We are at a critical moment," he said, adding that corporate restructuring "must be accelerated, even though it may be done in raw haste."

Mr. Kim hit out at conglomerates, known as *chaebol*, for delaying reforms of their diversified empires, suggesting the *chaebol* should follow the example of business exchanges between U.S. companies.

His comments followed a warning by the U.S. rating agency Standard & Poor's Corp. that South Korea's plans to shore up ailing financial institutions were inadequate.

Chief of San Francisco, not far from many advertising agency offices. In April 1995, Cnet began a half-hour weekly program on the USA Network cable channel.

In June of that same year, the company began Cnet.com, its first Web site, a sort of electronic computer magazine with product reviews, news and helpful tips. (Today, Cnet's four weekly television shows operate at a break-even level and are meant mainly to promote its Web sites.)

Mr. Minor obsessively surfed Cnet's sites and those of its competitors, looking for flaws and opportunities. As developers worked, they would talk of the "H-factor" — the likelihood that Mr. Minor would bowl them out for missteps.

Some of the threats, accompanied by notorious temper tantrums, have been too credible.

## ASIA: World Bank Warns of Slump

Continued from Page 1

ing the conference, Prime Minister John Howard of Australia urged the IMF to resume its loan program to Indonesia as fast as possible.

The Fund suspended the loan disbursements during the demonstrations and riots that forced President Suharto to resign last month, and said its program could only be resumed when there was adequate political stability to sustain economic reforms.

"My government wants to see the resumption as soon as possible of a realistic and effective IMF program that will lead to early stabilization of the rupiah and takes into account the economic pressures on the Indonesian people," Mr. Howard said.

"Indonesia's stability and prosperity are crucial to the rest of the Southeast Asia region and, importantly, for East Asia as a whole."

Mr. Severino said that so far there had been only "one pilot," the IMF, in the loans-for-reforms programs in East Asia.

But "now that we are coming to a period where a longer-term vision has to be taken," Mr. Severino said, the bank was willing to assume "more responsibility in the long-term restructuring of the economies and in finding solutions for moving out of this depression which is ahead of us."

Since East Asia's financial turmoil started, the World Bank has committed about \$16 billion in

loans and technical assistance to the region, about \$11 billion of which has been paid out.

But Mr. Severino said that since July, foreign and local investors had withdrawn about \$15 billion from the five most affected countries — Indonesia, Thailand, South Korea, the Philippines and Malaysia — and this has undermined stock markets, currencies, banking systems and economies.

He said that the bank had discussed the need for more expansionary policies in East Asia "quite intensively with our friends at the IMF and we are seeing a change in this environment."

"When you look at the programs, fiscal deficits that are accepted within the IMF programs are increasing, and it is also true that interest rates are going down," he added.

Mr. Severino said that the bank's message was, "Every step in this direction right now is a good one. We have to inflate domestic demand. This is the only way in which we can break this vicious circle."

David Nellor, assistant director of the IMF's regional office for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo, sought to play down differences with the bank.

"Maybe we are talking about a matter of degree rather than fundamental differences," he said.

"The difficult question is how to finance those fiscal deficits. If inflation is allowed to deteriorate substantially, it will also have very adverse social consequences."

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1998

PAGE 19

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## A Victory for Serena

TENNIS Serena Williams, tuning up for her Wimbledon debut, won her first professional grass-court match Tuesday, beating Naoko Sawamatsu of Japan, 6-4, 7-5, in the opening round of the Eastbourne Championships.

Watched by her sister, Venus, Serena struggled with her footing on the unfamiliar surface and overcame a series of unforced errors.

Venus Williams is scheduled to face Natasha Zvereva on Wednesday. Top-seeded Jana Novotna plays Wednesday against Nathalie Dechy, while Steffi Graf opens against Samantha Smith.

Also advancing Tuesday were sixth-seeded Anna Kournikova and No. 8 Ai Sugiyama of Japan. Kournikova beat Alexandra Fusai of France, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, and Sugiyama overcame Magdalena Grzybowska of Poland, 6-4, 6-4. (AP)

• Marcelo Rios of Chile, ranked No. 2 in the world, crashed out of the Nottingham Open in the first round Tuesday, losing to Gianluca Pozzi of Italy, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.

The top-seeded Rios was cruising as he took the first set. But when Pozzi broke his serve to win the second and then opened up a 2-0 lead in the third, the Chilean clay-court specialist faded. In other matches, David Prinosil of Germany beat Hicham Arazi of Morocco, 6-3, 6-4, and Cedric Pioline of France downed Tomas Nydahl of Sweden, 6-4, 6-4. (Reuters)

## England Loses Again

RUGBY UNION England lost a third consecutive match on its Southern Hemisphere tour when it was beaten by the New Zealand Academy in Invercargill on Tuesday.

The young and enterprising Academy team scored seven tries to England's four in winning, 50-32, following England's 76-0 loss to Australia and its 18-10 defeat at the hands of New Zealand's "A" team.

## Kings Sign Stojakovic

BASKETBALL Predrag Stojakovic, a forward whose accuracy from 3-point range made him one of Europe's top players, signed a three-year contract with the NBA's Sacramento Kings — the team that drafted him in 1996.

The deal with Stojakovic, 21, is reportedly worth \$3.9 million.

A native Serb who lives in Greece, Stojakovic was the Greek League's most valuable player after leading PAOK to the finals last season. He averaged nearly 24 points and shot 41 percent from 3-point range. (AP)

Has Curtain Fallen  
On Jordan and Bulls?

'I Don't Expect to See Us Back,' Coach Says

By Michael Wilbon  
Washington Post Staff Writer

SALT LAKE CITY — Perhaps there's not supposed to be an encore. Maybe hitting your last shot, winning the game, claiming another championship, riding off into the sunset as the most fabulous athlete of your time is the way it's supposed to play out. Maybe this is the way it's meant to end for Michael Jordan and his Chicago Bulls.

I mean, if you're Jordan, how do you get a better ending than Game 6 on Sunday night? How exactly do you top this? Siring it out to Game 7 the next

## VANTAGE POINT

time? Have the game-winning jumper fall through the net as the buzzer sounds?

How do you improve on hitting the next-to-last shot, stripping the ball away to get the crucial possession, then draining the game-winner? As his coach, Phil Jackson, asked rhetorically: "How many times does he have to show us that he's a real-life hero?"

I think it's safe to say the world's convinced. But since those are the moments Jordan lives for, he may come back for a curtain call. Or should we say another curtain call?

Here's what we know: Jordan wants to play at least one more year, probably two, and he wants to play in Chicago with this supporting cast or not at all. Scottie Pippen wants bigger bucks to play with a contender that figures him to be the missing piece, such as Phoenix, but like everybody else he's vulnerable to Jordan's persistence.

Jackson has already cleaned out his office, presumably to take a year off or coach elsewhere. "Unless something absolutely unusual comes out of left field, I don't expect to see us back again," Jackson said. But he, too, is beholden to Jordan on some level.

All three of them detest the Bulls' general manager, Jerry Krause, so it's going to take some creative management on the part of the club's chairman, Jerry Reinsdorf, who has sided with Krause most of the time in the past. And it's going to take some real back-room politicking by Jordan to convince Reinsdorf, Pippen and Jackson that another curtain call is a good idea.

An NBA source intimately familiar with the goings-on in Chicago said late Sunday night that the powers that be within the organization (meaning Reinsdorf) were formulating a plan that could keep the team together for not just one more season, but two. That would go a long way toward satisfying Pippen, who wouldn't be inclined to be with a contender for only one season when, say, Phoenix is prepared to put a con-

tender on the floor for the next four years or more. Suppose the Bulls offered Pippen between \$30 and \$40 million for two years to stay and play with Jordan?

It won't hurt that there are players in the league who've indicated they would come for minimum wage to play with the Bulls as long as Jordan and Pippen are still there. Late last week, Jayson Williams, the New Jersey Nets' center-forward whom the Bulls courted three years ago, said that while staying with the Nets was his first wish, he'd entertain playing with the Bulls for a paltry \$1 million. "Well, I'm sure Michael and I could work something out on the side," Williams, the NBA's leading comedian, said. Whether he was joking about the whole thing, we could find out over the summer.

Where does Dennis Rodman fit into all this? Jordan says he wants Rodman back. And unlike Pippen, not many people are clamoring for Rodman. Asked to list his odds for the team's staying intact, Rodman said: "It feels like 50-50 right now. I couldn't tell you. I would love to see everybody back. I would love to come back because Chicago has really been patient with Dennis Rodman, given me a lot of opportunities."

Every April through mid-June, the Bulls get sick of the stress, annoyed with the attention, worn down from the pressure, tired from playing more than 100 games. "I don't know," Steve Kerr said, "if people realize the stress and tension that we deal with every day of the year." Then, after they win a title, there's a big exhale and they start to romanticize the journey that drove them so crazy for six months.

The people who least need this, of course, are the Bulls. After six championships, all the key players — Jordan, Pippen, Rodman, Jackson, even Toni Kukoc — are marketable beyond their wildest dreams. Each can go to any team he wants.

It's the NBA that needs the Bulls, the television networks that need a crown jewel. Utah's coach, Jerry Sloan, talked late Sunday about how "all these sideshows" threaten the league, only to be batted down by Jordan and the Bulls. The most threatening sideshow of all is the July 1 lockout the league is facing.

THERE is almost nothing more, athletically or competitively, that Michael Jordan can gain from coming back. But the world wants him. The stage is still exploding. It still takes a person of extraordinary talent and charisma to leave a cynical world fawning and breathless.

So the soap opera continues, until we get official word, leaving those who care — tens of millions — on the edge of our seats, where Jordan leaves us every single time.



Tiger Woods teeing off during a practice round at the Olympic Club.

## Orioles Rip Yankees, 7-4

After Brawl Last Month, Teams Keep Their Cool

The Associated Press

Four weeks after their infamous brawl, the New York Yankees and the Baltimore Orioles played another memorable game. This time, however, no punches were thrown.

Baltimore scored the go-ahead run on a close play at the plate and Mike Stanton, a New York reliever, was ejected

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

for hitting a batter after giving up a homer in the Orioles' 7-4 victory Monday night at Camden Yards.

No one except the Yankees' manager, Joe Torre, left his bench after Stanton was ejected by the home-plate umpire, John Hirschbeck. Torre argued that Stanton was not intentionally throwing at Eric Davis.

"It was absolutely a mistake," Stanton said. "I apologized to him and hope-fully that'll be it. That was one that got away."

Royals 7, Indians 6 In Cleveland, Jeff King hit a two-run homer in the 10th inning as Kansas City handed the Indians their fourth straight loss.

Hal Morris singled off Jose Mesa (3-3) to open the 10th, and King followed

with his 12th homer into the center-field bleachers.

Jeff Montgomery (1-3) got the victory, despite allowing three runs in the ninth. Matt Whisenant gave up one run in the 10th before picking up his first save.

White Sox 3, Red Sox 2 Jim Parque pitched seven strong innings and the host White Sox scored three runs in the fifth to halt Boston's four-game winning streak.

Chicago broke open a scoreless game in the fifth inning with four straight singles and a sacrifice fly off Bret Saberhagen (8-4).

Twins 3, Braves 2 Brian Moehler remained unbeaten at Tiger Stadium this season and Bobby Higginson homered as Detroit snapped a six-game home losing streak.

Moehler (6-5), who is 6-0 with a 1.98 ERA at home, pitched 7 1/3 innings and gave up two runs on solo homers by Todd Walker and Matt Lawton. Todd Jones pitched the ninth for his 10th save.

Devil Rays 6, Blue Jays 7 Kevin Stocker's sacrifice fly capped a three-run eighth inning for Tampa Bay, which recovered at home after squandering a five-run lead.

Angels 8, Rangers 5 Steve Sparks got his first victory in almost two years, and Phil Nevin hit a two-run homer as Anaheim won at Texas.

In the National League: Cubs 6, Brewers 5 In Chicago, Sammy Sosa's second career three-homer game powered the Cubs over Milwaukee.

Sosa hit solo homers off Cal Eldred in the first, third and seventh innings for his 26th multiple-homer game and his fourth this year. Fans celebrated Sosa's feat by throwing caps onto the field from the bleachers.

"I'm just trying to go out there and do my job and make contact," said Sosa, who has 15 homers and 32 RBIs in his last 16 games. "The more patient you are up there, the more you can hit."

Astros 13, Reds 2 Derek Bell drove in three runs and Jeff Bagwell hit a two-run homer as Houston finished its road trip with a 5-2 record.

Phillies 2, Pirates 1 Matt Beech (3-3) struck out a career-high 11 batters and limited visiting Pittsburgh to four hits in eight innings.

Padres 4, Giants 3 Ellis Burks hit a two-run homer as Colorado scored three runs in the 12th to hand San Francisco its fifth straight loss.

Larry Walker led off the 12th with a double off John Johnstone (2-3). Dante Bichette followed with a single and Walker scored on a throwing error by the rightfielder, Chris Jones. Burks fol-

Tough Course  
Earns Respect  
From Golfers  
At U.S. OpenBy Leonard Shapiro  
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — In summing up the unusually dangerous 347-yard 18th hole, the player's guide for the Lake Course at the Olympic Club informs the reader that "many things can happen." What it does not say is that most of them are bad.

In a sense, the same could be said for many of the 18 holes at one of golf's most revered venues, which will be the site of the 98th U.S. Open beginning Thursday. The quirky layout is cooled by ocean breezes and has yielded only four sub-par 72-hole scores in its three previous Opens.

Each of those tournaments were won by men not expected to have a chance over the final 18 holes, especially not against the likes of Ben Hogan in 1955, Arnold Palmer in '66 and Tom Watson in '87, all runners-up to the champions of those years: Jack Fleck, Billy Casper and Scott Simpson.

The Lake Course is known for having too many trees (40,000-plus on the property), not a single body of water that comes into play (it's named for nearby Lake Merced) and no out-of-bounds. It also sits on the San Andreas Fault. Holes 2 through 5 are terraced into the hillside that slopes down from the clubhouse to Lake Merced and are collectively known as "Earthquake Corner." They were four of the most difficult holes during the '87 Open.

At first glance, the 394-yard No. 2 looks like a birdie hole until a player sees a dog leg to the right with a sloping fairway that pitches to the left. That slant causes most balls hit down the middle to run into rough that is being grown to approximately six inches (15 centimeters) this week.

"What makes the course so difficult is the combination of fairways that are all rough to hit because of the dog legs and very small greens," said Simpson, who managed to catch Watson in '87 by birdieing 14, 15, and 16. "The greens also slope, and if you're on the wrong side, you're really dead. My game definitely favors this kind of golf course. There's no premium on distance, and if you're a good iron player and have a decent short game, you can do well here."

Hogan had a chance to win what would have been an unmatched fifth Open at Olympic in '55 until Fleck tied him in the final round with two birdies over his last four holes, including an eight-footer at the 18th to force a playoff.

Fleck held a one-shot advantage in the playoff after 17 holes, and when Hogan hooked his drive into the left rough at 18, he needed two shots to get out of the high grass and had to make a 40-footer just to save a double-bogey. Fleck parred the hole for a three-shot victory.

Despite his disappointment, Hogan always said Olympic was his favorite Open course, describing it as "the longest short course in the world." It will play at 6,797 yards to a par of 35-35 — 70. The 470-yard par-4 17th — played as a 522-yard par-5 by the members — is perhaps the most demanding on the course.

"It's brutal," Justin Leonard said of the 17th after playing a practice round on Monday. "Fortunately, I hit a good drive, and I could go for the green in two." Did he reach it? "No," he said, with a smile.

Palmer also will never forget Olympic's back nine. He had a seven-shot lead at the turn of the final round in '66, shot 39 to Casper's 32 and lost the next day in a playoff when Casper shot 69 to his own 73.

"Amie just panicked," Casper told Golf Digest recently. "I had never seen him panic before. He just started pulling it left, at 16, 17, 18. He just started panicking when I started catching up. After the playoff, I put my arm around him and said, 'Amie, I'm sorry.' He didn't say anything."

Casey Martin, the first man allowed to use a motorized vehicle to play in the Open because of a leg disorder, played a practice round Monday and had cart problems when his one-man vehicle broke down on the first hole. He walked the first three holes, then got a replacement cart to use the rest of the way.

## Chicago vs. Top Teams of the Past: The Pundits Speak

By Ken Denlinger  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Now comes the broad-brush question about the Chicago Bulls: Where does their sixth championship in eight years put them among NBA dynasties?

At the top, argues the Washington Wizards' general manager, Wes Unseld.

"I can't imagine defending that title time after time after time," Unseld said. "We came close once," when Washington lost in the 1979 finals to the Seattle SuperSonics after beating them the year before for the title. "Of course, I didn't see those great Boston teams in the '50s and '60s."

Those Bill Russell-led teams won eight straight championships, from 1959 through 1966, and 11 over a 13-year stretch. The George Mikan-led Minneapolis Lakers won five titles in six seasons, from 1949 through 1954, and the Los Angeles Lakers teams that featured Magic Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and James Worthy had a run of five championships in nine years during the 1980s.

However, others in the NBA with long memories insist that the best Bulls team — the one that set a record for regular-season victories with 72 in 1995-96 being the standard-bearer — would not beat any of a half-dozen prior champions.

Red Auerbach pointed to many teams he said could have beaten the Bulls: any of his 1960s Celtics

clubs that featured the defensive ace John Havlicek, the Walt Chamberlain-led 76ers of 1967 and the 1972 Lakers.

"No one can really stop Jordan," Auerbach said. "But if someone was built for it that player would be Havlicek. He had endurance, long arms, was a little bigger than Jordan and was quick. We'd control the boards."

"Plus we wouldn't play that half-court game the Bulls get you into. We wouldn't fall into that trap. We'd fast-break 'em."

Wayne Embry, the Cleveland Cavaliers' president, said at least a couple of the 1960s Celtics teams were better than the Bulls, including the 1963 team that had him as a front-court reserve. Why? Because most of those Boston teams had five players who would be voted into the Basketball Hall of Fame. In 1960, for instance, the future Hall of Fame guards Sam and K. C. Jones played behind the future Hall of Fame guards Bob Cousy and Bill Sharman.

The Bulls, nearly everyone agrees, have two certain Hall of Famers: Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen. Few think Dennis Rodman has guaranteed himself a spot. Boston's three championship teams in the 1980s had three Hall of Famers: the center Robert Parish and the forwards Kevin McHale and Larry Bird. So did the Johnson-led 1980s Lakers teams.

The New Jersey Nets' general manager, John Nash, said the 1983 76ers were superior to any of the Bulls' teams. That team had the Hall of Famers

Moses Malone and Julius Erving, won 65 regular-season games and lost just one of 13 playoff games.

But few longtime NBA watchers would favor any team heavily over the Bulls for one reason — Jordan. His play in the championship-clinching victory Sunday in Utah against the Jazz all but made unanimous the opinion that he is the greatest player in league history.

"I held out for a long time for Oscar," said Embry, referring to Oscar Robertson. But Sunday, Embry said, "was yet another indication that no one competes like Michael does, has his will to win. He kind of said: 'We're gonna win, fellas. We're not going to go seven games. I got a tee time Monday.'"

What also makes the Bulls unique among memorable teams is that they do not have gifted players at the traditionally pivotal positions — center and point guard.

"They also have two guys — Jordan and Pippen — who can do just about anything they want on the court offensively without needing anyone else," said "Kareem" general manager, Mitch Kupchak. "Kareem needed someone to get him the ball. Worthy had to get the ball in certain places. Even Magic was not the one-on-one player Michael is."

You can argue back and forth about the best teams," Kupchak added, "but one thing is certain. With free agency, it's a whole lot harder now to maintain that championship level."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## JAPANESE LEAGUES

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chunichi	29	23	0.558	—
Yokohama	27	25	0.519	2 1/2
Hiroshima	26	26	0.500	3 1/2
Yokohama	24	28	0.461	7 1/2
Yokohama	22	30	0.423	9 1/2
Hanshin	20	30	0.400	11 1/2

## PACIFIC LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	29	23	0.558	—
Daiichi	28	24	0.540	1 1/2
Saitama	26	26	0.500	3 1/2
Yokohama	23	29	0.441	6 1/2
Orix	18	32	0.360	11 1/2

## TOKYO METROPOLITAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chunichi	46	10	0.818	—
Yokohama	44	12	0.782	2 1/2
Yokohama	42	14	0.750	4 1/2
Yokohama	40	16	0.714	6 1/2
Yokohama	38	18	0.680	8 1/2

## MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	47	15	0.758	—
Boston	39	23	0.625	8 1/2
Toronto	34	28	0.550	13 1/2
Baltimore	33	29	0.533	14 1/2
Tampa Bay	28	39	0.415	21 1/2

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	38	28	0.576	—

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	47	15	0.758	—
St. Louis	44	18	0.707	3 1/2
Philadelphia	42	20	0.682	5 1/2
Pittsburgh	40	22	0.645	7 1/2
San Francisco	38	24	0.611	9 1/2

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	46	16	0.742	—
San Diego	44	18	0.707	2 1/2
San Francisco	42	20	0.682	4 1/2
Los Angeles	40	22	0.645	6 1/2
San Diego	38	24	0.611	8 1/2

## MONDAY LINESCORES

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	60	80	0.431	—
Detroit	58	82	0.413	2 1/2
Los Angeles	56	84	0.398	4 1/2
San Francisco	54	86	0.383	6 1/2
San Diego	52	88	0.364	8 1/2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	61	80	0.435	—
Philadelphia	59	82	0.417	2 1/2
San Francisco	57	84	0.398	4 1/2
Los Angeles	55	86	0.383	6 1/2
San Diego	53	88	0.364	8 1/2

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## BASEBALL

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	47	15	0.758	—
St. Louis	44	18	0.707	3 1/2
Philadelphia	42	20	0.682	5 1/2
Pittsburgh	40	22	0.645	7 1/2
San Francisco	38	24	0.611	9 1/2

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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**WORLD CUP BRIEFS****Real Madrid Picks Camacho as Coach**

Jose Antonio Camacho, a former Spanish international, was named Tuesday as Real Madrid's new coach, returning to the club where he won six championships and two UEFA Cup winners medals as a player in the 1980s.

Camacho, who has been given a two-year contract, replaces the German coach, Jupp Heynckes, dismissed despite bringing Real Madrid its seventh European Cup, but first in 32 years, in May. (AFP)

**11 Teams Scoreless After First Matches**

After Monday's World Cup matches, every team had played one game; in those 16 matches, the 32 teams scored 37 goals between them for an average of 2.31 per match.

Eleven of the 32 teams have still to score.

Spain was the only top seeded team to have lost its first match. It went down, 3-2, to Nigeria. The Netherlands and Italy drew their openers, but the other five top seeds all won. (Reuters)

**Germany Wins Big**

Before it beat the United States, 2-0, on Monday, Germany had not won by more than one goal in 11 games in World Cup finals, dating back to its 5-1 victory over the United Arab Emirates in 1990.

The United States lost its third match in a row without scoring. Its last two games, when it was host to the tournament four years ago, were 1-0 defeats to Romania and Brazil. The Americans have lost 10 of their last 13 games in finals. (Reuters)

**It's Good to Watch**

British Telecom lines went quiet during the match Monday between England and Tunisia.

BT said 16 million fewer calls were made in a 2½-hour span before and during the match than were made during the same period a week ago.

The number of calls jumped by 100,000 when Alan Shearer scored England's opening goal. (Reuters)

**Australia May Seek Cup**

Australia will bid to hold the 2006 World Cup finals if England's chances are undermined by hooliganism.

George Negus, the commissioner of soccer Australia, said Australia was planning to bid for the 2010 World Cup but would consider bringing its campaign forward if England's hopes of holding the tournament were damaged by events in France.

Germany and South Africa are also prospective bidders. (Reuters)

**Bomb Under Pitch**

A huge unexploded World War II bomb buried a meter below the halfway line at the stadium of Borussia Dortmund in Germany has been defused.

The club said its stadium and surrounding area were evacuated Monday after the bomb was found by workers digging up the pitch to install a heating system. (Reuters)

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## Maldini's Tough Pick: Who Makes the Team?

### Italian Coach Hit by Avalanche of Advice

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

MONTPELLIER, France — The Italians and the World Cup go together like pasta and parmesan cheese. They love it. They have always been here and no-one is better at making a crisis out of a drama.

A week ago, Italy led Chile by a goal, fell behind to a couple of hot strikes from Marcelo Salas, and rescued a draw via a late, dubious penalty. Neurosis

**VANTAGE POINT**

runs high. Italy worries about Cameroon, which it meets in Montpellier on Wednesday. Italian anxiety has less to do with the fantasy which last week against Austria propelled Pierre Njanka from unknown Cameroon villager to World Cup scorer, than with the inner turmoil of seemingly every Italian.

There are 60 million selectors trying to pick coach Cesare Maldini's line-up. They extend from Prime Minister Romano Prodi to Gianni Agnelli to the president of Pirelli and every man, woman and child in the land that is shaped, as is Italy's conscience, like a boot.

Agnelli, who owns Fiat and Ferrari, has hand-picked his own personal collection of marvelous soccer players at Juventus. They have included Michel Platini, the organizer of this World Cup. So when Agnelli makes his views known Maldini does not publicly contradict. But when the politicians started pronouncing on how to pick and how to blend an Azzurri 11, the coach let off a little steam.

Prodi is like many a politician. He hears the popular chorus and he affects expertise. While many in the land argue who is best, Roberto Baggio or Alessandro Del Piero, the older attacking genius or the new, Prime Minister Prodi declares they are both great athletes, and Maldini should pick them both.

As it happens, great athletes they are not. They are great talents, certainly, artists, perhaps. But Baggio is back after suffering almost four years of debilitating injuries, and Del Piero missed the Chile encounter because of a muscle strain that began to diminish his athleticism in the final months of the club season for Juventus. In that sense, they are a pair, Baggio and Del Piero, two individuals of sublime touch on the ball and sometimes wondrous, talismanic skills whose bodies were not made to be forced through the unrelenting club and country demands of modern soccer.

They are victims, in a way, of their talents. For, like the prime minister, nobody chooses to leave them out. The soccer politicians who through ignorance and greed want to add a world club championship to fill the month or so respite professional players get every fourth year frankly wouldn't know the toll on the human body or the staleness of mind that burns out star performers.

Tell Prodi that soccer is a game that takes muscle as well as mind, that Del Piero or Baggio function best with the shield of a big man such as Christian Vieri, and he will doubtless respond with the fan's clarion call: Then play all of them, all three. Italy needs goals, so attack.

At this point, I am with Maldini who, with a trace of impatience in his humor, began this week saying: "I understand that Prime Minister Prodi is a great admirer of cycling." Maldini waited, his eyes smiled, and he delivered the punch line.

"He should stick to that." The soccer coach did not permit himself the observation that Prodi's constituency happens to be Bologna, where Roberto Baggio last season resurrected his career. But Maldini, who assisted at the winning of a World Cup for Italy in 1982, knows that choosing a soccer team is all about balancing defense, midfield and the right attack on a given night.

To my eye, if I might be so bold to interfere in the Italian question, Italy's problem against Chile lay in defense, not attack where Baggio craftily complimented Vieri.

At the back, Fabio Cannavaro had a nightmare against Salas who beat him in the air and on the ground. Italy's other centerback, Alessandro Nesta, couldn't help because his hands were full coping with Ivan Zamorano.

Nesta and Cannavaro suffer the absence of Franco Baresi, the retired emperor of defending. And if coach Maldini errs it is persevering with Alessandro Costacurta as the spare man, the minder to these two young bloods.

Maldini foresaw the problem and "unretired" Giuseppe Bergomi, 34, the Internazionale defender. Bergomi was a World Cup winner when he was 18, and since he's in the squad, why not get the extra mile and put him in the team?

Some close to the Italian camp say the problem is midfield which lacks a true enforcer, a dynamic leader.

Others say that when Angelo Peruzzi, the numero uno keeper, fell to a training ground injury, coach Maldini made the wrong choice in preferring the seasoned Gianluca Pagliuca to the fearless 20-year-old Parma goalkeeper Gianluigi Buffon.

So let me see. There's attack, midfield, defense and goalkeeper. The coach, who has been around this game some 50 years, might by now be deaf to public criticism, from high and low. He mustn't panic. Brinkmanship is part of the Italian game, and the game is part of Italy.

Don't listen to any of them. Cesare, a well-read man, you no doubt are familiar with the missive of Lord Kit-chener, leader of the British Expeditionary Force in 1914, who gathered his troops and said: "You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience." And win.

Rob Hughes is the Sports Correspondent of The Times of London.



Said Chiba of Morocco, left, challenging Roberto Carlos of Brazil on Tuesday night in Nantes.

## Brazil Routs Morocco to Win Group

### Ronaldo Scores First Cup Goal as Champion's Attack Sparkles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NANTES, France — Ronaldo scored his first ever World Cup goal as Brazil routed Morocco, 3-0, on Tuesday night.

Although France also beat African opposition, 3-0, when it defeated South Africa on Friday, this was the most emphatic victory so far in this World Cup. It meant that Brazil, which beat Scotland in its opening match, is sure of first place in Group A. Morocco is now fourth but can still climb to second place and qualify for the second round if it beats Scotland in its final match and Brazil does not lose to Norway.

In the ninth minute, Ronaldo, who had not scored in his previous three full internationals, including his World Cup debut against Scotland, ran on to a superb cross-field pass by Rivaldo and rifled the ball low past Driss Benzekri the Moroccan goalkeeper.

The Inter Milan striker was on the Brazilian squad that won the World Cup title in 1994 but didn't get on the field.

Curiously, the goal appeared to settle Morocco, which harried and chased Brazil, putting them out of their stride.

The longer Brazil went without a goal the more tense they became. Moustafa Hadji, Morocco's hero in its opening match against Norway, was through in the 36th minute, but just as he lined up to shoot Cesar Sampaio came in

behind him to take his feet away.

Nikolai Levnikov, the Russian referee, immediately booked the Brazilian. Sampaio also received a yellow card against Scotland and will miss Brazil's final group match against Norway.

While Levnikov was writing down Sampaio's name, the tension in the Brazilian defense was clear. Dunga, the

laxed Brazilians began showing their party tricks. In the 55th minute, Ronaldo blasted a low 20-meter effort narrowly wide of Benzekri's goal. As the South Americans continued to dominate with some sparkling play, Mario Zagallo, the Brazilian coach, gave some of his bench a run out.

He brought on Edmundo for Bebeto 20 minutes from the end to give the 27-year-old his first ever World Cup appearance but the "animal" did little to get himself promoted to a first choice for the second round.

However, Abdeljilil Hadda exposed more lapses in the Brazilian defense by climbing above the lanky Junior Baiano and heading just wide. But Ronaldo squandered a good chance to make it 4-0 when he fired wide from 15 meters after a slick Brazilian move.

Levnikov's performance will have done little to placate Sepp Blatter, the new president of FIFA, the governing body of world soccer and Michel Platini, the head of the World Cup organizing committee. Earlier in the day both men had criticized referees for being lax.

But the referee allowed Said Chiba of Morocco to stay on the field after a vicious foul on Ronaldo. The striker had to go off for two minutes to be treated after Chiba put his boot into his thigh but the Moroccan escaped unpunished.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

## Scotland Stays Alive on Burley's Goal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BORDEAUX — Craig Burley kept Scotland's slender hopes of reaching the second round alive when he scored in the 66th minute Tuesday to earn a 1-1 draw for his team against Norway.

A defeat would have eliminated Scotland, which lost its first match to Brazil. Norway is second in the group on two points from two matches

**SCOTLAND 1, NORWAY 1**

while Scotland only has one point. But while Scotland faces Morocco in its last game Norway must play Brazil, the group winner, in its last match, so its chances of advancing are also precarious. Scotland created the best chances in a high-tempo first half but could not convert any of them.

In the first minute of the second half, Norway exploited some slack Scottish defending to take the lead.

Vidar Riseth crossed from the left to the far post, where Havard Flo had escaped Christian Dailly, a Scottish defender. Flo, unmarked, stooped to head the ball into the Scottish goal from close range.

After Norway took the lead, Craig Brown, the Scot-

land coach, moved Burley out of the defense and into the midfield. "When we went a goal down, we had to gamble," Brown said. "The gamble paid off with an excellent goal."

In the 66th minute, David Weir lobbed the ball forward from the Scottish half and Burley ran it down. Then, as the Norwegian goalkeeper, Frode Grodas, came to meet him, Burley clipped the ball over him and into the goal.

"I was disappointed to be playing at right back again and itching to get into the middle," said Burley. "I think we outplayed them."

Brown added: "We are still in the group and we will fight to the end. We were very disappointed with one point. We thought we did enough to get all three."

Egil Olsen, Norway's coach, said his team could have done better. "We are still in the tournament," he said. "But I'm really disappointed with the way we lost control of the game. We had complete control until we gave away the goal."

Darren Jackson of Scotland received his second yellow card of the tournament and will miss at least one game.

(AFP, Reuters)



Scotland's Colin Hendry outjumping Tore Andre Flo.

**Results, Scorers and Group Standings**

JUNE 12, IN MONTPELLIER						
GROUP A	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	2	2
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1
Morocco	0	1	1	2	5	1
JUNE 10, IN ST. DENIS						
GROUP A	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil 3, Scotland 1						
Brazil — Cesar Sampaio 4, Tommy Boyd 73 own g.						
Scotland — John Collins 38 pen.						
JUNE 10, IN MONTPELLIER						
GROUP B	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Morocco 2, Norway 2						
Morocco — Moustafa Hadji 38, Abdeljilil Hadda 59.						
Norway — Youssef Chippo 45 own g., D. Eggen 62.						
JUNE 10, IN BORDEAUX						
GROUP C	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Norway 1, Scotland 1						
Norway — Havard Flo 46						
Scotland — Craig Burley 67						
JUNE 10, IN NANTES						
GROUP D	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil 3, Morocco 0						
Brazil — Ronaldo 9, Rivaldo 45, Bebeto 50						
JUNE 11, IN BORDEAUX						
GROUP E	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Chile 2, Italy 2						
Chile — Marcelo Salas 45, 50.						
Italy — Christian Vieri 10, Roberto Baggio 85 pen.						
JUNE 11, IN TOULOUSE						
GROUP F	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Austria 1, Cameroon 1						
Cameroon — Pierre Njanka 77.						
Austria — Toni Polster 90.						
JUNE 12, IN LENS						
GROUP G	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Denmark 1, South Africa 0						
Denmark — Marc Rieper 66.						
JUNE 12, IN MARSEILLE						
GROUP H	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
France 2, South Africa 0						
France — Christophe Duguey 35, Pierre Issa 78 own goal, Thierry Henry 90.						
JUNE 13, IN BORDEAUX						
GROUP I	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Nigeria 1, Bulgaria 0						
Nigeria — M. Shikic 27, R. Prossineck 53, D. Suter 49.						
Bulgaria — R. Prossineck 53, D. Suter 49.						
Jamaica — Robbie Earle 45.						
JUNE 14, IN TOULOUSE						
GROUP J	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina 1, Japan 0						
Argentina — Gabriel Batistuta 28.						
JUNE 14, IN LENS						
GROUP K	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Croatia 1, Argentina 0						
Croatia — M. Stancic 27, R. Prossineck 53, D. Suter 49.						
Jamaica — Robbie Earle 45.						



## WORLD CUP

## Starstruck By Italy? Cameroon Gets Ready

Italy vs. Cameroon, Montpellier, 9:00 P.M. Cesare Maldini, the Italian coach, must answer one vital question before Wednesday: Who should play up front for Italy against Cameroon?

Conventional wisdom suggests the coach will stick with the partnership that scored his side's two goals in the draw against Chile on Thursday — Roberto Baggio and Christian Vieri.

Maldini is a great fan of "little-and-large" striking partnerships and, in an

## MATCHES ON WEDNESDAY

Italian squad missing Fabrizio Ravanelli and Pierluigi Casiraghi, that means the robust Vieri should play.

But even though Vieri and Baggio both scored, Italy failed to beat Chile. Meanwhile, Alessandro Del Piero has recovered from injury.

Del Piero was spellbinding for Juventus last season. Italians would love to see him in tandem with the equally creative, nimble and unpredictable Baggio.

Maldini's problem is that Del Piero and Baggio are two of a kind. They even come from the same part of northeast Italy. "There's no doubt about it, we are very similar," Del Piero said. "We have the same shoe size, we're about the same height, we're both a bit short."

And the differences? "Robby's married and I'm not."

Maldini's other option is a three-man attack with Vieri as center forward flanked by Del Piero on the left and Baggio on the right.

Claude Le Roy, the Cameroon coach, said he did not want his team to be overawed. "What I don't want them to do in the second game is look around and say, 'Wow, Italy, look at all the star players.'"

Several Cameroon players have unhappy Italian links. Captain Francois Omam Biyick is with Sampdoria but has not played a full match since joining the club in January. Inter Milan left midfielder Samuel Ipolua to Rapid Vienna after he had problems in Italy. Defender Pierre Wome is languishing in the second division with Lucchese.

Chile vs. Austria, Saint-Etienne, 5:30 P.M. Austrian coach Herbert Prohaska says his team will gamble against Chile.

"After the results of the first games I will certainly have to take some risks against Chile," Prohaska said Tuesday. "If you want to beat a great team then you have to take risks."

Prohaska said strikers Marcelo Salas and Ivan Zamorano could cause his side great problems.

"It all depends on space," Prohaska said. "If we give them room in attack then they will use it." Salas scored both goals in Chile's 2-2 draw with Italy.

Prohaska gave no indication whether he would include an extra striker to give support to veteran frontman Toni Polster who played alone in attack and scored Austria's equalizer in a 1-1 draw.

Salas suffered a thigh strain over the weekend and missed training. But reports indicated he was recovering well.

Chile's coach, Nelson Acosta, will not change the strategy he used against Italy. "We play with two forwards who press on their opponents," he said.



Alexi Lalas, the U.S. defender, planting a kiss on his cardboard likeness during a visit to a fan center near Paris.

## OUF! Germans Show U.S. How Good Soccer Players Can Be

Continued from Page 1

played during the pregame warm-ups.

The game had dreadful overtones of the Yanks' opening game in the 1990 World Cup when they were completely outplayed in a 5-1 loss to Czechoslovakia.

Reyna knew all week that he would be marked by somebody. By process of elimination, it was going to be the shaggy-haired, 24-year-old Jeremies who plays for TSV 1860 Munich, in the same league as Reyna.

"I know him real well," Reyna said. "I know all those guys."

They, in turn, know him — a kid with good moves who was held back by injury from participating in the 1994 World Cup, and is not quite as good as he could be, according to his own coach, whose name is (and, as Dave Barry would say, I am not making this up), Wolfgang Wolf of Wolfsburg.

"If he gets hit three times, he's basically taken out of the game," Wolf said this season. "I want Claudio to show more spirit. He has so much talent, but he has to use his potential more than

he's doing now," Reyna was pushed and shoved and elbowed so regularly that he was not a factor. He said he did not feel the whack from Jeremies but he started stiffening up with five minutes left in the game, and he figured out the source.

"If you could see it from the stands, the referee could have done something about it," Reyna said afterward. "I know him. He's very aggressive. He always plays like that."

Reyna continued in that vein: "They earned what they got. We were not as aggressive. We didn't have the ball enough. We were a little too relaxed."

Whatever the reason, the Yanks were totally outplayed. Mike Burns let a ball slither over his body and into a narrow space between himself and the right post for the first goal, and Thomas Dooley was faked all the way to Versailles by Jurgen Klinsmann on the second goal.

Steve Sampson, the U.S. coach, must get some poise and attack in his lineup. I would propose he abandon his 3-6-1 formation, which leaves forwards like Eric Wynalda exposed and useless. He

should also get Tab Ramos in there sooner than the 69th minute, for his crisp runs and inspired passes and booming shots. Ramos is still recovering from knee surgery, but the United States does not have time for him to recuperate fully.

Now Sampson has to try to turn things around against Iran, which does not have the size or speed or skill of Germany, but will have intense reason to want to beat the United States. The Germans were merely going about their business. I think they are warmed up now.

### One in Three Germans Tuned In

Nearly one-third of the German population followed their country's first World Cup match on television, Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn.

Germans watched in restaurants, at home and in bars. According to ARD, which broadcast the match, 24.44 million people followed the game from beginning to end while a total of 26.61 million watched at some point.

Germany has a population of 82 million.

## Overawed U.S. Team Learns a Bitter Lesson

### Its Talent Level No Match for Germany's

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

PARIS — After four years of undeniable improvement, of encouraging results against top teams in lesser tournaments, the United States learned a sober lesson in a 2-0 loss to Germany in the World Cup. When it counts, the Americans' third-level ability still has not caught up with its first-level ambition.

Except for an encouraging 10-minute stretch in the second half Monday, the Americans were clinically dismantled by the three-time world champions. The

### GERMANY 2, UNITED STATES 0

Germans were bigger, stronger, faster, better organized, more purposeful and more disciplined, and more willing to flex their considerable muscle.

"I think some of us were a little in awe," said midfielder Claudio Reyna.

Tab Ramos, who came on in the second half in midfield, said he had uneasy flashbacks to the World Cups of 1990 and 1994, when the nervous, timid U.S. team played not to lose, instead of to win.

That fearful attitude was supposed to have been eradicated now that all of the American players have experience playing in professional leagues.

"I don't think what we saw out there was a step forward for U.S. soccer," Ramos said. "We're not here to win the World Cup because we know that's not going to happen. But we're here to show that we've improved, and I don't think we did a good job of that."

The United States surrendered meekly in midfield to the German pressure. The Americans did not even fire a shot on goal for the first 31 minutes. In the first half, they could not string together as many as three passes.

Meanwhile, a goal by German midfielder Andy Moeller sent the Americans backpedaling eight minutes into the game. The Germans maintained possession with one-touch passes,

working the ball around from side to side, stretching the Americans until they spotted a rip in a defensive seam.

"In the first half, we were always a step slow," Reyna said. "We exerted so much energy moving without the ball, when we got it we were tired. We had no energy." Mike Burns, who plays hard but who is a defender masquerading as a midfielder, was overmatched on the right wing and was replaced by Frankie Hejduk at halftime. Eric Wynalda appeared rusty and unassertive at forward, playing his first significant minutes since he underwent arthroscopic knee surgery two months ago. He, too, was relieved in the second half, by Roy Wegerle.

The Americans were obviously trying to score; the problem was that the forwards could hardly put the ball into the net if the midfield couldn't deliver it.

The opener was supposed to be the optimum time to face Germany, which traditionally starts slowly and builds throughout the World Cup.

And the Americans were quite familiar with the opponent, given that eight members of the team play or have played in the German Bundesliga. But familiarity did nothing to bridge the wide gap between these two teams.

Germany is here to win a fourth World Cup, while the Americans are still essentially here to win respect.

"I think nerves got to us in the first half," Hejduk said. "A lot of people were nervous out there. They came out hard and strong and we weren't ready for that."

Even with an ambitious 3-6-1 formation, which features three defenders, six midfielders and a lone forward and which has produced repeated chances to score in recent games, the Americans were certain to find it difficult to advance to the second round. Now they will quickly go home if they cannot defeat Iran on Sunday in Lyon and Yugoslavia next Thursday in Nantes.

"We needed to match them physically, and we didn't do that in the first 20 minutes," said goalkeeper Casey Keller, who said the Americans might have been made too shy by warnings that rough play would not be tolerated by the referees. "If you can't match them physically, you're in a lot of trouble."

The one thing the Americans did not want to do was to surrender an early goal. But eight minutes into the game, Germany's Jurgen Klinsmann split David Regis and Ernie Stewart and headed a corner kick to teammate Andy Moeller, who was left unmarked in front of the goal.

Burns stood on the goal line, apparently perfectly positioned, but even though he had his hand on the left goalpost he left a gap. Moeller's header struck him in the chest, instead of bouncing round the post for a corner it slithered between his hip and the post.

"It was a fluke goal," Burns said. "It was an awkward spot; I couldn't control it with my chest or my hips. It was like the ball had eyes. I didn't think it had enough space to go through."

Satisfied to be down, 1-0, at halftime, the Americans nearly tied the game in the 54th minute when Regis lifted an exquisite cross to Hejduk, who launched a diving header at Andreas Kopke, the German goalie. Only a diving reach by Kopke kept the ball out of the net.

That was it for the American surge.



Jurgen Klinsmann jumping into the arms of Oliver Bierhoff after scoring against the United States.

## SOCCER: Violence Abates, at Least Temporarily, in Marseille

Continued from Page 1

England-Tunisia game on Monday.

"You can't give hooligans a staging ground for their activities," Baudis said. "That's what they're looking for."

The regional prefect, Alain Bidou, has called on an additional 180 police officers to supplement the 1,300 who were already scheduled to be in Toulouse for the match. Reinforcements will also be sent to Lens.

"The error we made was not to want to give the image of Marseille as a city under siege," said Jean-Claude Gaudin, the mayor of Marseille. "With these people, you must take the initiative. Afterward, it's nearly impossible."

Dominique Vlasto, an official at the Marseille tourist bureau, said: "You have to be very attentive. The police who were here needed to be quicker to react in some cases."

Several shopkeepers and bar owners in Marseille said police officers sometimes stood by waiting for orders from their superiors while damage was being done or fighting taking place. Spectators at the Prado, where 18 people were hospitalized with minor injuries,

said the damage could have been minimized by a larger police presence or faster intervention.

The trouble came despite the fact that French authorities had been working with British law-enforcement officials since the World Cup draw was held in December. Then, it became clear where England would play.

While British police officers were in Marseille to identify known hooligans, and French officials said their work proved useful, many observers said the most efficient method of stopping hooliganism was to stop it at the source.

Britons crossing into France or other Continental European nations are supposed to show identification which, in theory, should make it possible to identify known hooligans before they arrive on site. In practice, however, there are many ways to slip across borders unobtrusively.

"You can't check every car," said Jean-Paul Proust, Marseille's regional prefect. He added that many of the England fans involved in the rioting were not known hooligans.

On Tuesday, French police held 58 Scottish supporters for four hours after

### CALVIN AND HOBBS



### WIZARD OF ID



### NON SEQUITUR



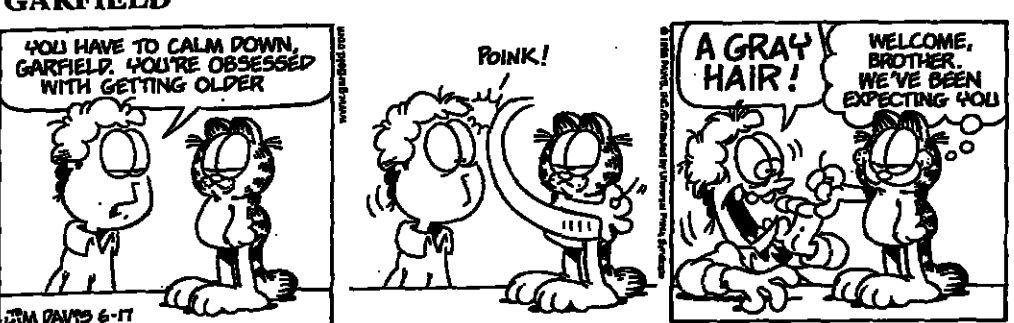
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POSTCARD

A Volatile Mix in India

By Somini Sengupta  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the second time in less than two years, India's most famous artist, Mahabub Fida Husain, has become a target of the country's most militant Hindu activists.

Early in May, members of the far-right Bajrang Dal, upset at a stylized portrait of a Hindu goddess, slipped into Husain's apartment in Bombay, destroyed one painting and mauled several canvases before being arrested by police officers.

Since then, high-ranking officials of the governing Bharatiya Janata Party, while distancing themselves from the attack, have asked him to refrain from what they call his perverted works of art, while many of the country's most prominent artists and writers have rallied around him, criticizing attempts to fetter free expression.

Husain himself, however, seems unruffled, taking what he euphemistically called a philosophical approach to the whole furore.

"It's very minor," he said impatiently in a telephone interview from London, where his paintings were being offered at Christie's auction house. "The door was open. I went out. Some people came. When pressed for details, he demurred. 'My house is an open house,' he said. 'Everybody is welcome. They are my people. I belong to them.'

Perhaps. But Husain, a Muslim who has filled many a canvas with scenes and portraits taken from Hindu mythology, has recently become the most prominent whipping boy for his country's Hindu

militants. In November 1996, a mob ransacked one of Husain's galleries in Ahmedabad over another painting, a partly nude representation of the Hindu goddess of arts and letters, called Saraswati, bringing loud cries against censorship.

The gallery has since closed, but even his shows abroad have not been immune. Last summer a display at a gallery on West 23d Street in Manhattan drew a clutch of peaceful protesters.

For his part, Husain, whose long and prolific career has mirrored the boom in Indian contemporary art over the last 10 years, expressed little surprise. At 83, he remembers the Hindu-Muslim antagonisms that preceded India's independence in 1947, the year he displayed his first canvas in public.

"Even in the British time, I saw riots in Bombay," he recalled, adding that India is steeped in religion. "It is the one thing that you should not touch. I touched it. But they misunderstood it."

In fact, Husain's brush has always touched religion. The portraits that have set off the Hindu militants in recent years were done several years ago. He has painted a long series based on "The Mahabharata," the Hindu epic, and also completed a series on the world's 10 major religions, including humanism.

Recently, his imagination has turned to the movies, which in India can be as vital as matters of faith. "As Woody Allen says, 'Cinema is the only reality,' and that is more true in India," Husain said. "Imagine what violence if there was no cinema. And I mean popular cinema, not the arty-arty, which is dull."

Harold Evans, Invisible Man? Not Quite

By Robin Pogrebin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One thing is certain: Harold Evans at least looks busy.

He arrives at the Waldorf-Astoria's Peacock Alley for breakfast in a blur of flyaway hair and distracted energy, his briefcase bulging with that day's Daily News, which he has already marked up with his scrawling critiques (this article is repetitive, that one was underplayed). His manner is that of a charming, absent-minded British professor, the type of important person who needs to be introduced to someone he has already met several times before.

If people around town seem in the dark these days about just what he is doing, Evans says, that is just the way he wants it. "I'm the invisible man," he said. "And if people say, 'Harry's doing nothing,' that's fine with me."

Not long ago, Harry Evans lived in the public eye. As president and publisher of Random House's trade group, he came to symbolize the new era of glitz in publishing. His star-studded literary breakfasts at Barneys department store, multi-million-dollar writers' contracts and paparazzi-chronicled party attendance with his wife, The New York editor Tina Brown, made him the constant subject of speculation: "What's Harry up to now?"

Now the question is more like "Where is Harry anyway?"

When he left Random House last autumn and went to work for his longtime friend, Mortimer Zuckerman, it seemed to many in the media world that Evans had simply found a face-saving refuge in the nick of time. His new job — editorial director and vice chairman of The Daily News of New York, U.S. News & World Report, The Atlantic Monthly and Fast Company, a business magazine — was widely assumed to be a way to bow out before Random House, weary of his high-spending, attention-getting ways, urged him out. His new

job was seen as a comfortable place for a media phenomenon who turns 70 later this month to live out the twilight of his career.

Evans is clearly bitter about the way his departure from Random House, which Bertelsmann AG is now buying from Advance Publications, was depicted in the press. Indeed, he went to some lengths to challenge the conventional wisdom by threatening to sue a British newspaper for articles portraying him as pushed out of Random House. The newspaper, The Spectator, ultimately published an angry letter from him and Evans left it at that.

He also says his low profile has been a deliberate attempt to feel out a new situation and begin to define his place in it. "Mort asked me to take six months before I did a single thing," Evans said. "To study the situation."

The study period is just about over. But what he will do, or try to do, is not clear. People working under him generally agree that he is not much of a visible presence at the publications. They say that he fits in and out of The Daily News, the tabloid newspaper that he flies down to Washington to visit U.S. News, the weekly news magazine, about once a week, and that he has essentially ignored the other two publications: The Atlantic Monthly, a literary magazine, and Fast Company.

As to how Zuckerman feels about Evans' contributions thus far, Zuckerman will not say much. "Harry is responsible for the editorial supervision," he said. "That's why I hired him. I don't want to, in any sense, diminish his role by even talking about it. He and I have conversations, and I basically just support what he's doing."

But if Evans has a vision and has the latitude Zuckerman says, he is in a position to make a significant impact, at least at The Daily News and U.S. News. Although The News recently won several editorial awards, including a Pulitzer Prize for the columnist Mike Alary, it has been struggling to



"My attitude is, I keep running," Harold Evans says.

stem a circulation decline, particularly in its Sunday paper. And its attempt to shift to color has proved something of a debacle as its new presses barely work and full-color images appear only on Sundays.

In an age of fast information, U.S. News continues to try to define its role as a newsweekly, particularly given that its competitors, Time and Newsweek, have advantages of greater resources and later closing deadlines. Moreover, just about every publication now offers the service journalism — "News You Can Use" — that had been a U.S. News franchise. (U.S. News has a circulation of about 2.2 million; Newsweek, 3.2 million and Time, 4.2 million.)

One thing Evans has clearly been studying is the field of journalistic talent. He is in charge of hiring and firing at all the publications and has made no secret of having met with about 70 people in the media industry, leaving the impression that perhaps he is shopping certain positions around. "I'm

looking at candidates for every single slot for the business," Evans said. "I always want to know who is out there and who is good."

One editor who has been on the other end of Evans' fishing expedition and insisted on not being identified described the meeting as largely painless. "It is not an interview in the conventional sense," the editor said. "It's a conversation in which Harry comes across as a guy who's curious about what you think about things."

Evans said some shifts could be expected. "We'll have some changes of people eventually," he said. "We're discussing it."

About the fate of two of his top editors — James Fallows, 48, at U.S. News and Debby Krennek, 42, at The Daily News — Evans is hardly shrewd. "I have no comment to make at this time," he said.

Both editors have reason to be a little nervous. Churn has been a fact of life in upper management under Zuckerman. At U.S. News, Fallows' predecessors within 12

years included Marvin Stone, Shelby Coffey 3d, David Gergen, Roger Rosenblatt and the husband-and-wife team Michael Ruby and Merrill McLoughlin.

Fallows sounds almost fatalistic about his situation. "Like all of my predecessors, I serve at the pleasure of the owner or the owner's representatives," he said.

At The Daily News, Krennek is the fourth editor in less than five years. She followed Pete Hamill, who left in September after disagreements with Zuckerman. But she said: "I don't really worry about it. I feel that Harry is very straightforward with me. We do talk a lot, and I feel I know exactly where I stand."

Evans said he viewed The News as "a serious newspaper in tabloid format" and predicted that its circulation would rise in the autumn. That is when, he said, he plans to beef up business coverage, give a new emphasis to the opinion section, reorganize the sports page and reorder the flow of the paper so that news pages are not so often broken up by advertisements.

Evans does not seem to have much contact with the rank and file at the publications he oversees, though reporters track his movements carefully when he is in the newsroom. But several people in the upper editorial echelons said that if they had to choose, they would prefer Evans' courtly input to Zuckerman's abrasive meddling. "He's a journalist," an editor said. "He knows how to speak the language of journalists."

Given what Evans has accomplished one might wonder why a man his age would feel the need to take on anything new. But Evans said he had no intention of slowing down. He recently completed his illustrated history of the United States, "The American Century," to be published in October.

"I don't know how to spell the word retirement," he said. "My attitude is, I keep running. And somewhere in the dark there's a cliff. And I don't want to see it before I fall off."



CHAMP — A model in the winning "party makeup" design of Ji Yanli of China, right rear, at the 22d Asian Hairstyling and Makeup Competition in Tokyo.

AS the years piled up and his body wore down, Frank Sinatra struggled against the changes. "For a thoroughbred to age is never a graceful process," his son, Frank Sinatra Jr., said in an interview on CBS-TV's "The Late, Late Show." His memory and eyesight eroded in his later years, and he eventually was diagnosed with cataracts in each eye. Doctors gave him implants. "I asked him, 'How's it going?'" and he said, "I'm looking at things through a lot of broken windows," his son said. In 1988, Sinatra decided it was time to stop touring. "It was tough on him," Frank Jr. said. Sinatra continually fought going to the hospital, too. "He didn't like medicine, he mistrusted doctors and he hated hospitals," his son said. Sinatra, who died last month, had not been seen in public since January 1997, when he suffered a heart attack. Even so, his family never got used to the idea he would someday be gone. "Every family has deaths, but everybody has had this attitude that Sinatra was going to live forever," Frank Jr. said. "And this, I suppose, has to do with the fact that some people, they say, are larger than life."

Like a character in one of his movies, Bruce Willis came out blazing with both barrels in a George magazine interview, calling Bob Dole a "nitwit," pronouncing Louis Farrakhan "a hero of mine" and declaring that organized religions are "dying forms." The "Die Hard" star told the political magazine edited by John Kennedy Jr. that if he were black, "I'd be with Farrakhan, too." Willis said of the leader of the

Nation of Islam. "A lot of people feel Louis Farrakhan stands for a lot of negative things. But he is raising his voice against inequality. Anyone who stands up against injustice is a hero of mine," Willis criticized organized religions, which he called "dying forms." "Modern religion is the end trail of modern mythology," he said. "But there are people who interpret the Bible literally. Literally! I choose not to believe that's the way. And that's what makes America cool, you know?"

If Daniel Baldwin stays out of trouble with the law and spends three months in drug rehabilitation, he will avoid a jail sentence for an alleged cocaine-induced rampage at the Plaza Hotel in New York. Baldwin pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct, a violation, a lesser offense than a felony or misdemeanor. He had been previously charged with possession of a controlled substance, a misdemeanor. The actor was arrested Feb. 4 after trashing his room at the Plaza.

This year's queen's birthday honors list includes knight-hoods for the playwright David Hare, John Mortimer, the barrister, playwright and novelist who created "Rumpole of the Bailey," and the stage and screen actor Ian Holm.

Six years after the "Achy Breaky Heart" phenomenon came and went, Billy Ray Cyrus's loyal cadre of fans voted

him five awards — including best male vocalist — at the TNN Music City News Country Awards. Only Neal McCoy was able to beat Cyrus in a category in which he had been nominated, taking the evening's top award, for best entertainer. Sawyer Brown picked up their sixth consecutive award for best vocal band, and Lorrie Morgan won her third straight trophy for best female vocalist.

Brooke Shields accepted "very substantial" libel damages and a public apology over a newspaper article that falsely reported she was questioned by police about drugs as she left the Cannes film festival. Lawyers for the actress and The Mail on Sunday said her lawsuit over the May 24 story had been settled. The amount of the damages was not disclosed. After the actress sued, the newspaper published a front-page apology and retraction.

The Gianni Versace retrospective exhibition came home to Italy after a four-month run at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The city of Como is hosting the exhibit in a villa on the shores of Lake Como, where the slain designer had a luxury retreat. Some of the Versace clan's best friends, including Elton John and Mick Jagger, joined the slain designer's sister, Donatella, and brother, Santo, business head of the company, at a party. The guest list also included several of Italy's top designers, including Giorgio Armani.



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